TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Communication from the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by an agreement between the Turtle Mountain Indians and the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, dated 4th instant, accompanied by an agreement concluded by and between the Turtle Mountain Indians and the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892, to negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota, for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they have in and to any and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon lands to be hereafter selected and determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the proposed commissioners, subject to the approval of Congress.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 6, 1893.

> DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, February 4, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission, dated December 3, 1892, and accompanying agreement made by them with the Turtle Mountain Indians on October 22d last.

This report and agreement have been examined by the Commissioner H. Ex. 30——70

of Indian Affairs and the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, as shown by their reports herewith, and a draft of a bill to ratify the said agreement is herewith presented.

I have the honor to submit, also, a letter of 23d ultimo from Hon. H.

C. Hansbrough relative to this matter.

While the agreement is not in exact accordance with the act of Congress providing for the commission and defining its duties, it is forwarded for the favorable action of Congress as the best available.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, January 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference for consideration and report, of the report of the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission, dated December 3, 1892, submitting an agreement made by the commission with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 22, 1892.

The commission was appointed under the following provision of the Indian appropriation act, approved July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 139):

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons familiar with Indian affairs, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, who shall negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in and to any and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon lands to be hereafter selected and determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the proposed commissioners, subject to the approval of Congress. Said commissioners shall also report to the Secretary of the Interior the number of the said Chippewa Indians and the number of mixed bloods, if any, who are entitled to consideration by the United States Government; and the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expense of the proposed negotiations.

Article 1 of the agreement promises perpetuation of the friendly re-

lations existing between the Indians and the United States.

By article 2 the Indians cede all claims, estate, right, title, and interest of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas or any of them as members of said band in and to all lands in the State of North Dakota, excepting that tract of land particularly mentioned and set apart by executive order, dated June 3, 1884; the said reserve being 12 miles in length and 6 miles in width and now occupied as a reservation by the said band of Indians. It is expressly stipulated by this article that the land now occupied and used for school, church, and Government purposes shall be so held at the pleasure of the United States, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be patented, when the interest of the United States, the Indians thereon, or the efficient school conduct requires; and further, that the Secretary may, as occasion requires, set apart other land in said reserve for school and other public uses.

By article 3 it is agreed that, subject to the stipulations contained in article 2, the reservation shall be held in common by the tribe; that the United States shall cause the reservation to be surveyed as public lands are surveyed, for the purpose of enabling such Indians as may desire to take homesteads; that the selections shall be so made as to include in each case, as far as possible, the residence and improvements of the Indians, giving to each an equitable proportion of natural advantages, and when it is not practicable to so apportion the entire homestead of land in one body, it may be set apart in separate tracts, not less than 40 acres in one tract, unless the same shall abut upon a lake; but all assignments of land in severalty shall conform to the Government survey, which shall be made without expense to the Indians.

As a consideration for the foregoing cession, the United States agrees, by article 4, to pay the Indians \$1,000,000, of which sum there shall be paid annually the sum of \$50,000 for the period of twenty years, which sums shall be invested annually in food, clothing, bed clothing, houses, cattle, etc., and such things as may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall have authority to direct such expenditure, and at such time in the building, improving, and repairing of houses as the needs of the Indians on the above reserve may require, except as hereinafter agreed.

By article 5 it is stipulated that the schools now located upon the reserve are to be maintained in efficiency as at present, and increased as

necessity may require.

Article 6 provides that all members of the bands who may be unable to secure land upon the reservation may take homesteads upon any vacant land belonging to the United States without charge, and continue to hold and be entitled to such share in all tribal funds, or other

property, the same as if located on the reservation.

Article 7 provides that as long as the United States retains and holds the title to any land in the use or occupation of any members of the band or the title to other property in the possession of any Indian of said band, which it may do for twenty years, there shall be no tax or other duty levied or assessed upon the property, the title to which is held or maintained by the United States.

By article 8 it is agreed, as a further consideration, that the 640 acres of land heretofore reserved to "Red Bear" by the treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, proclaimed May 5, 1864 (13 Stats., 667), be patented to Red Bear, a member of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, who is the only son and heir of the "Red

Bear" named in the eighth article of the treaty referred to.

Article 9 provides that any member of the band who shall take up arms against or resist the established authorities of the United States, shall, in the discretion of the United States, be forever barred from the benefits of this agreement and right of such persons hereunder shall be forfeited to the United States.

Article 10 stipulates that this agreement shall be of no binding force

or effect until ratified by Congress.

Article 11 provides that the sum of \$5,000 of the \$50,000 above stipulated for (article 4) be annually paid the Indians in cash per capita.

The agreement is signed by the Commissioners and by 261 Indians, and is accompanied by the certificate of John Baptiste Ledeault and Joseph Rolette, interpreters, that they fully explained the agreement to the Indians whose names are signed thereto and that they acknowledged the same to be well understood by them.

In their report transmitting the foregoing agreement, the Commissioners comment upon the fact that the agreement secured does not

exactly meet the object for which the Commission was created.

The law contemplates the release of claim to all lands in North Dakota and the removal of the Indians to some other place; but they had to accept this or nothing.

In support of the agreement the commissioners state they deem it but just to say that after an examination of the whole matter and comparisons with other treaties, a less liberal agreement would be unjust to the Indians; that every effort in the power of the Commissioners was exercised to secure the relinquishment of the two townships upon which the Indians are now located, to the Government; that it was also urged upon the band to accept a provision that the lands in the two townships should be taken in severalty, but this was so objectionable to the Indians that to have inserted or retained it in the agreement would have defeated it; that they at least consented to the third article of the treaty, which, the Commissioners believe, will, long before the expiration of the twenty years, result in the whole of the two townships being taken in severalty.

The Commissioners further state that the question of consideration to be paid for the relinquishment of the Indian claim to all land in North Dakota is deserving of more extended consideration. The Commissioners then proceed to review at length (pp. 16, 17) the validity of the claim as derived from the several treaties cited by them, and conclude that, as nearly as they can ascertain, the Indian title to a tract of land of between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 acres lying north and west of Devil's Lake has never been ceded to the Government, is claimed by the Chippewas, and their right to it is recognized by neighboring tribes. The Commission is therefore forced to report that the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians have as valid an original Indian title to the entire tract of land as any Indian tribe ever had to any

In support of their claim that the amount agreed upon is but a meager sum as compared with what the Government has paid for the relinquishment of the Indian title to other tracts, the Indians argue that the Government is, in fact, paying but 10 cents an acre for land, a large portion of which is classed among the best agricultural land in the State, while the Government has recently contracted to pay other Indians for similar lands in Dakota the sum of \$2.50 per acre (instancing the Fort Totten (?) and Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux).

The Indians complained much of the treatment that they, a friendly band, had received from the hands of the Government as compared with the treatment received by tribes concerned in the Minnesota massacre of 1862; they challenged the Commission to show that they had ever ceded the lands they claim, and asked the Government to deal rightly with them. They argue that the Government has not taken the land of other Indians, even its worst enemies, without securing the Indian title, and ask what right the Government has to reduce them to two townships?

They state that the Government, powerful as it is, should be ashamed to take the land from them, who are powerless to protect it, save as they appeal to the integrity of the Government; that every time the Sioux tribes have risen against the Government and killed white settlers the Government has gone down in its pockets, increased their provisions and paid them well for their lands, while it is sought to drive them (the Turtle Mountain band) from their homes.

After completing the census, the next step of the Commission, in accordance with instructions, was to go to Fort Berthold and endeavor to locate the Turtle Mountain band on that reservation. The Commission states that they found the soil and country about Fort Berthold far inferior to that of the Turtle Mountains; that the Indians at Fort Berthold claimed that they needed all their lands for their children;

that having just ceded 1,600,000 acres, they were surprised that the Government should so soon ask for more; that when they made the contract with the last commission ceding this land that commission told them that they would need the balance of their lands and advised them to sell no more; that when they made this contract the three tribes entered into a mutual agreement to sell no more of their land for fifteen years; they therefore refused to sell any more of their lands or to receive their neighbors, the Turtle Mountain band.

In this matter of removing the Indians to some other place they reiterated their claim for a reservation, where they are now located, 30 miles square, plead their love for their ancestral home, some declaring that they would never leave it, and if it was God's will that they and their children should perish by hunger, they would die in the country the Great Spirit had given them. They would rather accept a very small farm for the head of the family and remain where they are than take

liberal allotments for themselves and their children elsewhere.

The Commissioners recommend that a committee be provided for on the part of the Government, to act with one on the part of the Indians, for the purpose of selecting a proper place for such members of the band as may desire allotments; also, that the aged and feeble, in lieu of their allotments may receive in money the value thereof, at Government prices for land, to be used for their support, under the direction of the Indian Department.

Referring to article 5 of the agreement, the Commissioners suggest that after the word "present," in line 3 of said agreement, the words "not exceeding twenty years" be inserted, as it was the intention and so understood by both parties to the agreement, to maintain the schools

only during that period of time.

The total area of the reservation is 46,080 acres, of which the Commissioners state about 13,000 acres are fitted for agricultural purposes, the balance being woodland interspersed with small lakes. The number of Indians entitled to the benefits of the agreement, as found by

the Commission, is 1,759.

Upon a review of the work of this Commission, it will be observed that it has failed to accomplish one of the principal objects of its mission, viz, the removal of the Indians from their present reservation of two townships in North Dakota. This is the second failure of the Government to secure the consent of the Indians to such removal, and the spirit and determination manifested by them to remain where they are makes it evident that further negotiation with them for this purpose would be entirely useless, at least for the present. And the reasons advanced by them for wishing to stay where they are and the appeals made by them in support of their reasons disincline me to recommend their removal without their consent, even if it could be effectually done without trouble.

It is stipulated by the agreement that the Government is to pay the Indians \$1,000,000 for the relinquishment of their long pending and persistent claim to about 9,000,000 acres of land in North Dakota. Whether the said sum is considered reasonable or excessive depends to a great extent upon the view taken of the validity of the Indian claim. The history and validity of this claim is so fully set forth and discussed in House Report No. 1144, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, and in a letter from this office to the Department dated June 7, 1882 (copy herewith), that I deem it unnecessary to discuss it here, further than to state that its validity has been generally recognized by

this office.

Referring to the suggestion of the Commissioners on page 23 of their report, that, after the word "present" in line 3 of Article 5, the words "not exceeding twenty years" be inserted, as such was the intention and so understood by both parties to the agreement, I have to state that such amendment is a very proper one, as promises of benefits to be bestowed for an indefinite period occasion trouble when such benefits come to be discontinued. I have accordingly made provision for the amendment of said Article in the draft of the bill ratifying the

agreement.

About the only provision of the agreement to which I feel obliged to offer objection is that the 640 acres of land heretofore reserved to "Red Bear" by the treaty between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded October 2, 1863 (13 Stats., 667), be patented to "Red Bear," a member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, who is represented to be the only son and heir of the "Red Bear" named in the eighth article of the treaty referred to. In this connection I have to state that Senate bill No. 2894, Fifty-second Congress, first session, entitled "A bill to quiet title to certain lands in the State of North Dakota," had in view the patenting of certain land to "Red Bear."

In the office report on said bill, dated May 9, 1892, it was recommended that the bill be so amended as to cause the land to be patented to the heirs of said Red Bear without naming them. This was for the reason that this office was not satisfied that the Red Bear mentioned in the agreement is the only heir of the Red Bear referred to in the said

treaty of 1863.

I am not advised as to what the action of Congress has been on said bill, and I have, therefore, in preparing the accompanying draft of bill to ratify the agreement under consideration, incorporated a modification of the article (eighth) so as to provide for the issue of a patent to the heirs of the Red Bear named in the treaty of 1863 aforesaid.

It will be observed that I make no provision in said draft of bill for having the agreement sent back to the Indians for their acceptance of this modification. Such action would cause considerable trouble and delay, and I do not consider it necessary, because of the following reasons, viz: That the modification is immaterial; that the land in question is within the tract ceded by the treaty of 1863 with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, and not within the tract to which the Turtle Mountain band now relinquishes claim; that the matter can therefore be of little, if any, consequence to the Turtle Mountain Indians as a band, and that if the "Red Bear" intended to be benefited by the agreement is the only heir, as alleged, he will receive the full benefit intended to be conferred; if not, he will be justly required to share it with whomsoever may be entitled.

Copies of the several papers for transmission to Congress are here-

with enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner,

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, February 2, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have examined the draught of a bill, prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to ratify the

agreement made with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians by the Commission appointed to negotiate with said Indians.

The provision under which said Commission was appointed is to be found in the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 120–139), and is as follows:

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, to consist of three persons familiar with Indian Affairs, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, who shall negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota, for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in and to any and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon lands to be hereafter selected and determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the proposed commissioners, subject to the approval of Congress. Said commissioners shall also report to the Secretary of the Interior the number of said Chippewa Indians, and the number of mixed bloods, if any, who are entitled to consideration by the United States Government; and the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expense of the proposed negotiations.

It will be seen that this Commission has failed to accomplish the purposes contemplated by the act of Congress, authorizing its appointment. One important subject sought to be accomplished, that is, the removal of these Indians from the land now occupied by them, is as far, if not farther, from accomplishment than before any steps were taken in that direction. Indeed, to accept the agreement presented would be to give the Indians the privilege of remaining where they are indefinitely, and thus to perpetuate the difficulties heretofore encountered in dealing with them. Under these circumstances the agreement does not fulfill the requirements of the act of Congress authorizing the negotiations. The Indian title to the ceded lands has not been investigated by me, as an opinion thereon was not requested, and the act seems to recognize that the Indians have some claim and authorizes its extinguishment.

If, however, it is to be approved, the draft of a bill submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs seems sufficient for that purpose. Article 5 of said agreement, as amended in the draft submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is somewhat ambiguous, and in order that there may be no doubt as to the period during which schools are to be maintained, and that the intention of the parties to the agreement may be carried out, I suggest the addition to said article, as amended, of the words "during said period." I would also recommend the addition of a proviso to prevent the application of any of the money paid to these Indians to the payment of claims for Indian depredations, a draft of which proviso I submit herewith.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS, Assistant Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

United States Senate, Washington, January 23, 1893.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance with the policy of your Department, and in accordance with a recommendation in your annual report that the good of the Government and of the Indian demanded the removal of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas from their present location near the Dominion boundary line, I trust that in transmitting to Con-

gress the report of the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission you may find it within your best judgment to renew that recommendation, as I believe such recommendation will go a long way toward assisting Congress in bringing about a proper and satisfactory solution of this vexed question.

Very respectfully,

H. C. HANSBROUGH.

Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF THE

TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIAN COMMISSION.

SIR: Pursuant to the act of Congress and instructions from the Interior Department, the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission met at Devil's Lake, N. Dak., and after visiting John H. Waugh, Indian agent at Fort Totten, proceeded with him to Belcourt, a mission in the mountains and the headquarters of Mr. E. W. Brenner, the farmer in charge. It found on its arrival that most of the band, and persons claiming to be members thereof, had assembled some days previous and were awaiting its arrival expecting a council, which, they had been advised by nonofficial persons assuming to act for their interests, would be held immediately; and when informed that it would not be held until a correct census of the band had first been made, which would require from ten days to two weeks, they were greatly disappointed.

A matter of some serious concern met the Commission at the outset, that of furnishing provisions for the band during its council with them, many of them demanding food before they would consider any question between themselves and the Government, giving as a reason that it had been a long and unbroken custom for the Government to supply them with necessary food for themselves and families during the continuance of councils, and that in their case they had nothing to live on

while assembled.

The Commission was adverse to the "feasting business," especially in view of the fact that the time which would be required to complete its business with them, and in view of the further fact that an expense of about \$250 per day for feeding purposes would soon exhaust the small appropriation available for the purpose of this Commission. From the fact, however, that the Government had made no provisions for their support and that they were absolutely without provisions, there seemed to be no alternative left the Commission, and therefore, after considering the suggestions of Mr. Waugh and Mr. Brenner, it made provision for them during the time they were necessarily present at the call of the Commission.

In 1891 a committee of sixteen mixed and sixteen full bloods had been elected by the band to look after its interests, and especially the matter of ascertaining who were American Indians and members of the band. This committee being composed of many of the oldest inhabitants of the Turtle Mountains, and persons who were fully acquainted with the people and had been so for many years, were naturally of great assistance and they were therefore requested by the Commission to be

present and assist in taking the census, the Commission furnishing

them provisions necessary to live on during the time.

This committee had already stricken off the list as previously fixed by a prior commission some 522 names. The Commission then went over the list of names remaining after this number had been stricken off, and with the entire committee first struck off all those whose American tribal relations were considered by any member of the committee as being in the least questionable. It then went over the remaining names carefully, making full inquiries concerning the relations, birthplace, former living and present location and all other matters pertaining to the question of their tribal relations, and made a complete list of those who were unquestionably American Turtle Mountain Indians.

A list was then made of all persons whose names were stricken off the rolls, whether by the committee or this Commission, and copies of these lists were posted in conspicuous places throughout the reservation and also read at the churches at the Belcourt Mission and St. Johns, and special notice sent, through the Indian police, to individuals who had not been present at these places. With these lists was a notification that the Commission would proceed on a given day to hear the application of any who desired his or her name reinstated, a copy of which notice is filed herewith. The testimony under oath of all claimants who made application for reinstatement and their witnesses was taken before the Commission. A large number of cases were heard and with a few exceptions their claims were rejected. the beginning there were many present when the Commission considered Canadian mixed bloods. But after a number of cases had been disposed of, the others (whose conditions were, as near as the Commission could ascertain, about the same as those rejected) refused to present their cases.

The Commission then went over the names of those who had been rejected and who had not responded to the notice, and finding from the best available evidence that they were not entitled to recognition as members of the Turtle Mountain Band the census was completed as

herein reported.

Having completed the census, the next step in accordance with letter of instructions from the Department, was to go to Fort Berthold and if possible obtain the consent of the Indians of that reservation, namely, the Mandans, Arickarees, and Gros Ventres, to receive the

Turtle Mountain Indians.

To insure the confidence of the band, who from the very beginning were adverse to leaving, that the Commission desired to be perfectly fair with them and if possible select for them a place which would meet with their approval, the Commission considered it best to take with it to Berthold a few of the band to look over the country with it. The band selected four full and two mixed bloods, namely, Little Shell, chief, Foggy Cloud, Clear Eyes, Conic, Vandall, and Jerome.

Immediately upon the arrival of the commission at Berthold it called upon Mr. Murphy, the Indian agent, and arrangements were made for a council. In the interim of three days prior to the meeting of this council, the commission visited different portions of the reservation for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be a proper place to locate the

Chippewa band.

This reservation, lying along the Missouri River, consists of about 1,300,000 acres. The most valuable portion of it is the level table land bordering the river, and which is from 1 to 2 miles in width. The soil

is fine sandy loam composed entirely of river deposits, and naturally capable of raising fine crops of any kind of grain, but which, owing to the very limited rainfall, is of very little value for agricultural purposes. The chief agricultural product is corn and some wheat, oats, and barley, which, at present, has very little market value, owing to the great distance to any point of transportation, and the still greater distance to the point of consumption. This country is best adapted to stock raising, an occupation which can have but little beneficial effect as a civilizer on the Indian. As a whole the country is far inferior to that of the Turtle Mountains.

The commission in its council presented to the tribes constituting the Berthold Indians the fact that their reservation consisted of 1,300,000 acres; that only about 118,000 were necessary for their allotments, leaving 1,182,000; that the allotments would be all that they or their children would ever utilize; that the Turtle Mountain Chippewas were a band of Indians which, in former years, had been friendly with them; that said Indians were known to be of good character and inclined to peace; that the Government did not ask them to relinquish any of the lands reserved for them without compensation; that the fund which would be paid by the Government for such portion of their land as would be necessary to secure allotments for the Chippewas could be added to the fund of \$800,000 now held by them and would inure to the benefit of themselves and their children, and would be far more beneficial than the holding of unused land; that this would not interfere with their own allotments, for the reason that they could select theirs first.

They answered in substance that the allotments allowed by law in their section of the country, a stock-raising section alone, were greatly inadequate; that they needed not only the allotted lands for their homes and the raising of their corn and vegetables, but also needed the wide ranges of their reservation to support the numbers of stock required to make stock raising successful; that they had just completed a contract with the Government whereby they ceded 1,600,000 acres, and they were surprised that the Government should so soon ask from them more land; that when they made the contract with the former commission, ceding this land, that commission, representing the Government, told them they would need all the balance of said land and advised them to sell no more; that when they made this contract the three tribes entered into a mutual, solemn agreement that they would not sell any more of their land for at least fifteen years; that they looked only to their children's interest and would not sell anything further until those children were all grown up, and then they could act for themselves.

No amount of persuasion could induce them even to consider the subject of disposing of any of the reservation at this time or receiving their neighbors, the Chippewas. It was certainly a very inopportune time to attempt to make a treaty with these Indians. They were well provided for at the present, \$800,000 being to their credit for lands just ceded. It is a characteristic of the Indian that when he is provided for he never wishes to sell for any price, but on the contrary when he sees no provision is made for the future, and he once makes up his mind to dispose of his property, the price he is to receive is of but small importance to him so that he gets rid of it.

Finding it impossible to secure the assent of the Berthold tribes to admit the Chippewas, the commission wired Agent Waugh to call a council at Turtle Mountains of all adult males on the roll as revised by

it and returned to the latter place.

In the latter council the commission presented to them the necessity of having their matters finally decided and urged them to lay aside all factional differences and join with it in arriving at a settlement of their matters with the Government, explaining to them the entanglement that had already arisen owing to the fact that the matter had not been fixed before white settlers had filled the country and their reservation crowded into the limits of two townships; but that the condition must be met as it is and no time wasted in discussing matters that could not now be changed; that it was impossible for them to take allotments within these two townships, that there were only 13,000 acres of tillable land in these townships, and not one-tenth the amount that would be required for their allotments; that Congress could not be induced under any circumstances to increase the size of that reservation; that they must lay aside once and for all any hope of having their present reservation increased to 30 miles square or extended a single foot; that the game being gone it was folly for them to still cling to their ancient method of gaining a livelihood; that it was not only an absolute necessity for them, but a duty which they owed to their children, to adapt themselves to this new order of things and provide for the support of themselves and their families; that the first question for them was to decide where to go; that in order for the Government to render them proper assistance in their first efforts to make a living in the manner of white men, it was best that they should go together, and keep in the same vicinity as nearly as possible; that it was the intention of the Government to give them proper support and protection until they could support themselves; that although the Government had never directly recognized their claim to the lands they sought to be paid for, still, as the Government desired to be perfectly just and fair to them, it was willing to pay them a reasonable sum to be used in assisting them to rise to a self-supporting basis, and that it therefore mattered but little to them whether their claim was well founded, provided they were properly paid, and that the Government was willing to do; that they must limit their demand to what was actually and obviously necessary to secure the proper assistance; that any agreement made with them must be ratified by Congress, and that Congress would ratify no agreement requiring the payment of an exorbitant sum; that in determining upon a sum to be paid for their relinquishment they must not lose sight of the fact of the liberal provisions of the allotment act, whereby each head of a family is allowed 160 and each minor 80 acres of land; that it would be idling away time and also be an injustice to them for the commission to make extravagant promises, only to be rejected by the Government, and that it desired to make such a contract that its reasonableness would insure its acceptance by Congress; that their present deplorable condition was to a great extent due to the fact that they had no contract with the Government; and that the provisions they were now receiving were merely gratuitous, subject to be lessened or cut off entirely by any subsequent Congress; and that their interest could only be properly subserved by a definite and certain agreement with the Government; that the Government would not make provision for their allotments in the country immediately surrounding the two townships; but that under the Indian homestead act any head of a family or person over 21 years of age could select 160 acres on any vacant public land, and that those who did not desire to remove to any other section could take advantage of that act wherever they could find vacant lands. The question of going to Berthold was brought before them in its most favorable aspects.

Speech making was then freely indulged in by many members of the band. The faction headed by Little Shell, hereditary chief; Red Thunder, Yellow Bird, Young Man, and others, complained bitterly of the action of the committee of thirty-two and the commission in cutting down the membership roll, and it required some little time to convince them that the act of the commission would not be open for discussion and to bring them down to the consideration of the real matter before them.

Th general subject was then discussed by Ka-ki-na-wash, chairman of the committee of thirty-two; Beaver, Yellow Day, Foggy Cloud, Offers-the-Pipe, Circling Hawk, Elevated, Red Bear, and many others.

They complained much of the treatment that they, a friendly band, had received from the hands of the Government, as compared with its treatment of the tribes concerned in the Minnesota massacre of 1862. They asked the commission: "Have we or our ancestors ever ceded the lands we claim?" If we have, there must be some record of it on the files in Washington, and if there is, we ask the commission to show it to us. If we have ceded this land we will no longer make a claim to it, but if we have not, we ask the Government to deal rightly with us. The Government has not taken the lands of other Indians, even its worst enemies, without securing the Indian title. What right, then, has the Government to reduce us to two townships? We are unlearned and can not read or write, and we ask the commission not to deceive us, but to inform us truly whether or not this land has ever been ceded to the Government. The commission replied that it finds no relinquishment of the territory from them, but that there had been a question as to the location of the boundary line between them and the Sioux, and also as to whether a part of this land claimed had not been the ancient home of the Assiniboines; but whether their claim was well founded or not, it was of no consequence, if the Government paid them a reasonable price to extinguish it.

They replied that the Government, powerful as it is, should be ashamed to arbitrarily take the lands from them, who are defenseless to protect it, save as they appeal to the integrity of the Government. And again they say, "Through all the Indian wars we have been the friend of the white man, and though often provoked by injustice and imposition, we have never resented. And yet we have noticed that every time the Sioux tribes have risen against the Government and killed white settlers, the Government has gone down into its pockets and increased their provisions, and paid them well for their lands, while it arbitrarily seeks to deprive us, who have at all times been its friend, of our homes." They reiterated their claim for a reservation at that place 30 miles square, and plead their love for their ancestral home, where sleep their fathers, some going so far as to declare they would never leave it, and if it was God's will that they and their children should perish by hunger, they would die in the country the Great Spirit

had given them.

The commission again announced that it was not possible to increase the size of the reservation at that place, and that discussion in that line was useless. Little Shell and adherents then declared that if this was the decision of the commission, that they agreed that further discussion was useless, and that they would leave, as they would never consent to any treaty which would not give them the 30 miles reservation at the Turtle Mountains. Members of the committee of thirty-two then stated that, as the other members of the tribe were unable to suggest any basis on which there was a hope of a possible arrangement, they would have a meeting and see what proposition could be made, but they first desired to

know what proposition the Commission had to help them out of the difficulty that met them.

The commission then suggested to them the following points as a

basis of the agreement:

(1) Relinquishment of all claims to lands in North Dakota.

(2) Permission to resident settlers in the two townships to have a preference right to lands settled on, their selection to be made to conform to the Government surveys and not to exceed 160 acres to each head of family.

(3) Other members of the band not now having settlements on these two townships to have second preference to select homes thereon, to be governed between themselves according to priority of settlement and

filing.

(4) Selection of allotments at some other place; and if a selection could not then be made, it would be made in the future by a committee appointed by the Government to act in conjunction with one appointed by the band, and their selection subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) In case any settler who had improvements on lands desired to remove to the place selected for allotments, such settler to be paid for

actual value of improvements thus abandoned.

(6) For the relinquishment, the Government to pay a sum to be agreed upon, which should be divided into ten annual payments, in such proportionate amounts as should be deemed most advisable to best pro-

mote self-support among the tribe.

(7) When persons entitled to allotments are too old or infirm to make use of the same, the value of such allotments, according to Government price of land, to be paid to such persons, in lieu of allotments, to be used for their support under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The allotment elsewhere met with general disfavor. They would rather put up with a very small farm for the head of each family, and remain there, than take liberal allotments for themselves and their children elsewhere. Some days were spent in the discussion of these matters.

A few days prior to the final agreement Mr. McCumber, one of the commission, was callled home on account of sickness in his family, and the other members completed the work and secured the final contract.

This committee of thirty-two returned a proposition asking that there be a reservation set apart for them 30 miles square at Turtle Mountain and an appropriation of \$50,000 per year for one hundred years.

After some days and nights of constant negotiations the following

final agreement was secured:

Articles of agreement and stipulations made and concluded at Belcourt, in the county of Rolette and the State of North Dakota, by and between Porter J. McCumber, John W. Wilson and W. Woodville Flemming, commissioners on the part of the United States, on the twenty-second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and Kaki-ni-wash, Kanik, Ka-ish-pah, Conic, Caws-ta-we-nin, Oza-ah-we-kizik, John Baptist Wilkie, Augustine Wilkie, sr., John Baptist Vandall, Joseph Rolette, Jerome M. Rolette, St. Matthew Jerome, and Martin Jerome, and others whose names are hereto subscribed, being a majority of the whole number of male adults belonging to and comprising the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota, on the part and behalf of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians.

ARTICLE 1.

The friendly relations heretofore existing between the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians and the United States shall be forever maintained.

ARTICLE II.

The Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, in consideration of the covenants and stipulations hereinafter contained, do hereby cede, alien, and convey to the United States all the claims, estate, right, title and interest of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians or any of them as members of said band of Indians, in and to all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate lying and being in the State of North Dakota: Excepting and reserving from this conveyance that tract of land particularly mentioned and set apart by an executive order of the President of the United States, bearing date the third day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to which reference is hereby had for more particular description, the said reserve being twelve miles in length and six miles in breadth, and now occupied as a reservation by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians. It being expressly stipulated that the land now occupied and used for school, church, and Government purposes, shall be so held at the pleasure of the United States, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, be patented when the interest of the United States, the Indians thereon, or the efficient school conduct requires; the Secretary of the Interior may, as occasion requires, set apart other land in said reserve, for school and other public uses.

ARTICLE III.

The land, woods, and waters above reserved for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, subject to the stipulations contained in Article II of this treaty and agreement, shall be held as the common property of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, and it is agreed that the United States shall, as soon as as it can conveniently be done, cause the land hereby reserved and held for the use of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians to be surveyed as public lands are surveyed, for the purpose of enabling such Indians as desire to take homesteads, and the selections shall be so made as to include in each case, as far as possible, the residence and improvements of the Indian making selection, giving to each an equitable proportion of natural advantages, and when it is not practicable to so apportion the entire homestead of land in one body it may be set apart in separate tracts, not less than forty acres in any one tract, unless the sameshall abut upon a lake—but all assignments or land in severalty shall conform to the Government survey. The survey of this land shall be made as Government surveys and at no expense to the Indians.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the premises and the foregoing cession, the United States agrees to pay to the said Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians the sum of one million dollars, of which sum there shall be paid annually the sum of fitty thousand dollars for the period of twenty years, which sums shall be invested annually in food, clothing, bed clothing, houses, cattle, horses, all kinds of agricultural implements, and farm machinery and products for seed for husbandry and such things as may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall have authority to direct such expenditure, and at such times in the building, improving and repairing of houses as the needs of the Indians on the above reserve may require except as hereinafter agreed.

ARTICLE V.

The schools now located upon the above-named reserve are to be maintained in efficiency as at present and increased as necessity may require.

ARTICLE VI.

All members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians who may be unable to secure land upon the reservation above ceded may take homesteads upon any vacant land belonging to the United States without charge, and shall continue to hold and be entitled to such share in all tribal funds, annuities, or other property, the same as if located on the reservations.

ARTICLE VII.

So long as the United States retains and holds the title to any land in the use or occupation of any member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians or the title to other property in the possession of any Indian of said band, which it may do for twenty years, there shall be no tax or other duty levied or assessed upon the property the title to which is held or retained by the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

And in further consideration of the foregoing cession and stipulations, it is further stipulated that the six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved to "Red Bear," a Chippewa Indian, by the treaty between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina Bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded in Minnesota, October 2d, 1863, amended March 1st, 1864, proclaimed May 5, 1864, be patented to Red Bear, a member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, who is the only son and heir of the "Red Bear" named in the eighth article of the treaty above referred to and mentioned.

ARTICLE IX.

It is further covenanted and agreed that under no circumstances the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians nor any members of said band of Indians shall take up arms against, or resist the established authorities of the United States, every person so violating this stipulation shall in the discretion of the United States be forever barred from the benefits of this agreement, and all rights of such person or persons hereunder shall be forfeited to the United States.

ARTICLE X.

This agreement to be of no binding force or effect until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

ARTICLE XI.

It is mutually agreed that the sum of five thousand dollars of the fifty thousand dollars above stipulated be annually paid to the Turtle Mountain band of Indians, in cash, and that said sum be distributed per capita.

In testimony whereof the said Porter J. McCumber, John W. Wilson, and W. Woodville Flemming, commissioners, as aforesaid, and the members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their official marks on the day and at the place above written.

Executed at Belcourt Agency, N. Dak., this 22d day of October, A. D., 1892.

P. J. McCumber. [SEAL.] JOHN W. WILSON. [SEAL.] W. WOODVILLE FLEMMING. [SEAL.] Commissioners.

We, the undersigned, separately and severally certify on honor that we have fully explained to the Indians whose names are hereto signed the above instrument, and that they acknowledge the same to be well understood by them.

JOHN BAPTISTE LEDEAULT.
JOSEPH ROLETTE.

Ka kin ewash, his x mark (seal). Kanik, his x mark (seal). Cawi-ta we nin, his x mark (seal). Conic, his x mark (seal). Kiji Kaak-ke-nija-wit, his x mark (seal). Skasitoness, his x mark (seal). Ketakiwapetong, his x mark (seal). Mishkomakwa, his x mark (seal). Amyatt Français, his x mark (seal). Kaozawakezik, his x mark (seal). J. B. Wilkie (seal). Joseph Langer, his x mark (seal). Antoine Brien, his x mark (seal). Alexander Wilkie, his x mark (seal). Alexander Aiken, his x mark (seal). Joseph Gournea, sr., his x mark (seal). Gourneau, Louis, his x mark (seal). Gourneau, Batrice his x mark (seal). Peter Charbennan, his x mark (seal). Grant Riese, his x mark (seal). Grant, Joseph, his x mark (seal). William Grant, his x mark (seal). Gabriel Wilkie, his x mark (seal).

Baptiste Kline, his x mark (seal). Ambrose Wallet, his x mark (seal). Charles Poitra, his x mark (seal). Zachary Poitra, his x mark (seal). Louis Arnyott, jr., his x mark (seal). Louis Goddon, his x mark (seal). Gabriel Bauchimen, his x mark (seal). Alexander Martel, his x mark (seal). Kaishpa, his x mark (seal). Anakomika, his x mark (seal). Wahna Kivet, his x mark (seal). Aki chita, his x mark (seal). Ozawikonaya, his x mark (seal). Cha kasung, his x mark (seal). Ka kepiness, his x mark (seal). John Baptiste Dandall, his x mark (seal). Mekwam, his x mark (seal). O-za was kush, his x mark (seal). Roger Jerome, (seal). Andre Allery, sr. (seal). Archibald Aiken, his x mark (seal). Nottin, his x mark (seal) John Aiken, his x mark (seal).

Gourneau, Joseph, jr., his x mark (seal). Gourneau, Leon, his x mark (seal). Gourneau, Alexander, his x mark (seal). Gabriel Azure, his x mark (seal). M. J. Rolette (seal). Joseph Rolette (seal). Albert Wilkie, his x mark (seal). Jenor Brien, his x mark (seal). Alexander Lucier, his x mark (seal). Alexander Latraille, his x mark (seal). Joseph Poitra, his x mark, 2d (seal). Modest Poitra, his x mark (seal). St. Mathew Jerome, his x mark (seal). Phillip Goddon, his x mark (seal). Alexander Hermon, his x mark (seal). Solomon Pepin, his x mark (seal. Eugene Pepin, his x mark (seal). Edward Herman, his x mark (seal). Antoine Houle, sr., his x mark (seal). Antoine Houle, jr., his x mark (seal). Charles Houle, his x mark (seal). Joseph Thomas, his x mark (seal). Moses Diome, his x mark (seal). Joseph Smith, jr., his x mark (seal). Piere Peltier, his x mark (seal). Baptist Peltier, his x mark (seal). Joseph Lafrombois, his x mark (seal). Theodore Brien, his x mark (seal).
Joseph Wilkie, his x mark (seal).
John Baptist Wilkie, 2d, his x mark (seal). Nepate Kejik, his x mark (seal). Daniel Turcott, his x mark (seal). John Baptist Davis, jr., his x mark (seal). Isadore Gramboise, his x mark (seal). Piere Charrett, his x mark (seal) Moses Charrett, his x mark (seal). Piere Azure, his x mark (seal). Henry Oncept, his x mark (seal). Theodore Belgarde, sr., his x mark (seal). Louie Belgards, his x mark (seal). Gabriel Poitra, sr., his x mark (seal). William Poitra, his x mark (seal). Gabriel Poitra, jr., his x mark (seal). Antoine Wilkie, his x mark (seal). Andre Azure, his x mark (seal). Francois Langer, his x mark (seal). Joseph Azure, his x mark (seal). Francis Azure, 2d, his x mark (seal). Moses Wallet, his x mark (seal). Joseph Gourneau, 2d, his x mark (seal). Napoleon Houle, his x mark (seal). Behard Houle, his x mark (seal). William Thomas, his x mark (seal). Joseph Smith, sr., his x mark (seal). Israel Smith, sr., his x mark (seal). Paul Peltier, his x mark (seal). Moses Lapier, his x mark (seal). Gabriel Lafromboise, his x mark (seal). Augustine Wilkie, sr., his x mark (seal). Augustine Wilkie, jr., his x mark (seal). Joseph Decouteau, his x mark (seal). J. B. Turcott, his x mark (seal). William Davis, jr., his x mark (seal). Leonidas Davis, his x mark (seal). Baptiste Charrett, his x mark (seal). Francois Charrett, his x mark (seal). Thomas Cluthier, his x mark (seal). Peter Ducept, his x mark (seal). Jerome Azure, his x mark (seal).

Theodore Belgarde, jr., his x mark (seal). Joseph Belgarde, his x mark (seal). Norbert Poitra, his x mark (seal). Charles Poitra, 2d, his x mark (seal). Octave Lafontaine, his x mark (seal). John Baptist Azure, his x mark (seal). John Baptist Grant, his x mark (seal.) Joseph Frederic, his x mark (seal). Alexander Azure, his x mark (seal). Isadore Azure, his x mark (seal). Piere Lacert, his x mark (seal). Mathais Lafromboise, his x mark (seal). John Baptist Dejarlais, his x mark (seal). Gregory Martell, his x mark (seal). Patrice Lafromboise, his x mark (seal). Joseph Martell, his x mark (seal) John Baptist St. Antona, his x mark (seal). Edmond Rolett, his x mark (seal). Joseph Laframboise, his x mark (seal). Bacile Belgard, his x mark (seal). Antoine Belgard, his x mark (seal). Gilbert Belgarde, his x mark (seal). Modest Caplett, his x mark (seal). Michael Allery, his x mark (seal). Bernard Delorme, his x mark (seal). Jacques Peltier, his x mark (seal). François Vivier, 2d, his x mark (seal). David Laverdure, his x mark (seal). David Lavadure, his x mark (seal). Napoleon Lavadure, his x mark (seal). Maxime Marion, his x mark (seal). Ambrase Vivier, his x mark (seal). Abraham Boyer, his x mark (seal). Joseph Gladue, his x mark (seal). Alexander Jerome, his x mark (seal). Julian Jerome, his x mark (seal). Michael Gladue, his x mark (seal). Andre Allery, jr., his x mark (seal).
Napoleon Allery, his x mark (seal).
Martin Jerome, his x mark (seal).
Louis Amyott, sr., his x mark (seal).
John Baptist Lafromboise, his x mark Benjamin Azure, his x mark (seal). Narciss Lafromboise, his x mark (seal). F. X. Dejarlais, his x mark (seal). Charles Azure, sr., his x mark (seal). John B. Martell, his x mark (seal). Thomas Thomas, his x mark (seal). Louis Thomas, his x mark (seal). Michael Lafromboise, his x mark (seal). Francois Montrial, his x mark (seal). Batrice Delorme, his x mark (seal). Charles Duffney, his x mark (seal). Octave Renville, his x mark (seal). Joseph Nadeau, his x mark (seal). St. Piers Gladue, his x mark (seal). Andre Morin, his x mark (seal). James Azure, his x mark (seal). Alexander Montriel, his x mark (seal). Joseph Lavadure, his x mark (seal). St. Pierre Lavadure, 2nd, his x mark (seal). William Lavadure, his x mark (seal). Louis Marion, his x mark (seal). Charles Page, his x mark (seal). Charles Gladue, sr., his x mark (seal). Charles Gladue, jr., his x mark (seal). Maxime Marion, jr., his x mark (seal). J. B. Marion, his x mark (seal).

H. Ex. 30-71

Daniel Jerome, sr., his x mark (seal). Baptiste Allery, his x mark (seal). Daniel Jerome, jr., his x mark (seal). John Baptiste Ducept, his x mark (seal). Antoine Azure, his x mark (seal). Ezear Lafontaine, his x mark (seal). C. Lafontaine, his x mark (seal). J. B. Ledeault (seal). Joseph E. Marion, his x mark (seal). John Baptiste Langer, his x mark (seal). Skamistik, his x mark (seal). Oskino, No. 1, his x mark (seal). Pakena ke wap, his x mark (seal). Kat we hu ta wat, his x mark (seal). Pat wa wi nin, his x mark (seal). Kekanowenet, his x mark (seal). She she we ko nip, his x mark (seal). Nepis, his x mark (seal). Nepasish, his x mark (seal). Amiceus, his x mark (seal). Makatemakwah, his x mark (seal). Exos, his x mark (seal). Akash, his x mark (seal). Metonask, his x mark (seal). Piere Lavalle, his x mark (seal). Alexander Houle, his x mark (seal). Joseph Kipling, his x mark (seal). Napoleon Landry, his x mark (seal). Piere McCloud, his x mark (seal). Mouchan a te sis, his x mark (seal). Moses Decauteau, his x mark (seal). Louis Malaterre, his x mark (seal). Onizim Houle, his x mark (seal). Cemewetung, his x mark (seal). Henry Coitra, his x mark (seal). Joseph Lyemouane, his x mark (seal). Piere Lafontaine, his x mark (seal). Akewensie, his x mark (seal).

Andre Dejarlais, his x mark (seal). John Dejarlais, his x mark (seal) Antoine Charboneau, his x mark (seal). Ozah we kijik, his x mark (seal). Sakanako skung, his x mark (seal). Nachaiwe, his x mark (seal). Wisheka, his x mark (seal). Ke pesa see, his x mark (seal). Puyat, his x mark (seal). Miskwangkay, his x mark (seal). Nwenapi, his x mark (seal). Medomoyaah, his x mark (seal). Renaseekapajickot, his x mark (seal). Kamana towe to kuah, his x mark (seal). Wapisketatik, his x mark (seal). Patwewetung, his x mark (seal). Napashish, No. 1, his x mark (seal). J. B. Jollibois, his x mark (seal). Ambrose Ehattrand, his x mark (seal).
Gilbert Kipling, his x mark (seal).
Maxime Landry, his x mark (seal).
Norbert Landry, his x mark (seal).
George Baker, his x mark (seal). Piere Lakat, his x mark (seal). Francois Vivier, jr., his x mark (seal). John B. Martelle, jr., his x mark (seal). Tepiskokejikkaneepawit, his x mark, (seal). Ozawipijikens (seal). Joseph Bottineau, his x mark (seal). Joseph Allery, his x mark (seal). Ezear Lafontaine, his x mark (seal). We nakowikapo, his x mark (seal). Fred. W. Schindler (seal). Joseph Ladneer, his x mark (seal). John Hayes, his x mark (seal).

We certify on honor that we were present and witnessed the signatures to this instrument by the Indians as above.

ERNEST WILLIAM BRENNER, WELLINGTON SALT.

John B. Laterregrass (seal).

Pierre Lessott, his x mark (seal).

The Commission is well aware that the agreement secured does not meet the exact object for which the Commission was appointed, as expressed by the act of Congress. This law contemplates the release of claim to all lands in North Dakota and the removal of the Indians to

some other place.

Neither is the agreement such a one as the Commission desired to make. The matter, however, resolved itself to this: Either to accept these terms or nothing at all. And in view of the complete failure of former attempts to secure an agreement it was deemed best for many reasons to accept this contract, especially in view of the fact that Congress would have to act on it before it became binding. The Commission, however, deem it but just to state, after an examination of the whole matter and comparisons with other treaties, that a less liberal agreement on its part would have been unjust to the Indians.

Every effort in the power of the Commission was exercised to secure the relinquishment of the two townships in connection with the general relinquishment to the Government. And it was also urged upon the band that a provision be made in the treaty by which the lands in the two townships should be held in severalty, and that such lands as were not in a given or stated time taken by the Indians should be open to settlement, the proceeds of the sale to be paid to them; that this would not in the opinion of the Commission affect them, as there was not enough land for more than a small portion of their number. But this was so objectionable to the leading Indians that to have inserted or retained such a clause in the agreement would have defeated it. At length they consented to the third article of the treaty, which the Commission believed will, long before the expiration of the twenty years, result in the whole of the two townships being taken in severalty, for the reason that the individual Indian would soon realize that it is to his own interest in order to protect him in the fruits of his labor.

It is estimated that about 13,000 acres of these two townships are fitted for agricultural purposes. The balance is woodland interspersed with small lakes, the proportion of land and water surface being about This condition is true of all the Turtle Mountains proper. the same. The intricate connection of lake with lake and wood land with wood land, is such as to render it exceedingly impracticable, if not possible to travel any great distance through the mountains, except in winter time. The tillable lands lie in the prairie country contiguous to the foot hills.

The question of consideration to be paid for the relinquishment of the Indian claim to all lands in North Dakota is deserving of more extended consideration. The question of the validity of the Chippewa claim, and the boundary line between them and other tribes, has been often before the several divisions of the Interior Department. It will be found quite fully considered in a letter of June 7, 1882, from the Hon. H. Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, where the conclusions reached by the Commissioner is in harmony with the findings of this Commission.

The two principal treaties bearing upon the boundary line between the Turtle Mountain Indians and other tribes, and also the territory actually ceded are the one of September 20, 1851, made with the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas, and the one of February 9, 1867, made

with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux.

By the first-mentioned treaty the Red Lake and Pembina bands ceded to the United States a tract of country about 120 miles in length by 65 miles in width, intersected near its center by the Red River of the North. The southern and western boundary of that portion of the cession lying west of the Red River is as follows: "Up said (Goose) river to its most westerly source following the south branch thereof; thence northwardly in a direct line to strike a point on the international boundary 5 miles west of the Grand Cote." In the cession of lands to the Government by these bands in 1851 and 1853 they especially retained the land north and west of these boundaries.

By the terms of Article II of the treaty of February 9, 1867, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, the claim of lands by the last-mentioned tribe is bounded as follows: "Bounded on the south and east by the treaty line of 1851 and the Red River of the North to the mouth of Goose River, on the north by the Goose River and a line running from the source thereof by the most westerly point of Devil's Lake to the Chief's Bluff, at the head of James River; and on the west by the James River to the mouth of Moccasin River, and then to Kampeska Lake."

Lest there might be some difficulty or misunderstanding as to the extent of territory ceded by either the Sioux or Chippewa, an agreement was entered into between these tribes more than fifty years ago, the original of which is still in the possession of one Wanata, hereditary

chief of the Sisseton band of Sioux, and is as follows, to wit:

We, Ojoupay (Sweet Corn, son of Ojoupay), second chief of the Sisseton and Yankton tribe of Dakotas, and Wahnatah (He-who-rushes-on), son of Wahnatah, first thief of the Sisseton a Yanndkton tribes of Dakotas, do hereby declare that we intend to abide by the articles of the treaty entered into by our fathers, represented by Chief Wahnatah with the Chippewas, represented by Chief Emay-das-kah (Flat Mouth) at Prairie du Chine, about thirty-three years ago, by which treaty the boundary line dividing the lands of the two nations (the Chippewas and Dakotas) was

established and agreed upon.

We further declare that it is within our recollection that after the above treaty was agreed upon the boundary line has ever been known to us and our people to have been as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the River Wahtab, thence ascending its course and running through Lake Wahtab; from thence taking a westerly course and passing through the fork of Sauk River; thence running in a northerly direction through Otter Tail Lake and striking the Red River at the mouth of Buffalo River; thence following the course of the Red River down to the mouth of Goose River; thence ascending the course of Goose River up to its source; then taking the due westerly course and passing through the center of Devil's Lake; after leaving the lake, continuing its westerly course to Maison du Chine; from thence taking a northwesterly direction to its terminus at a point on the Missouri River within gunshot sound of Little Knife River.

This leaves, as near as this commission can ascertain, a tract of land of between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 acres lying north and west of Devils Lake, the Indian title to which has never been ceded to the Government, and which is claimed by the Chippewas and their right recognized by neighboring tribes. There are many other records recognizing both this boundary and the Chippewa claim to which we need

not here refer

This commission is therefore forced to report that the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians have as valid an original Indian title to this entire tract of land as any Indian tribe had to any tract. The band insists on this claim and asks the commission to show that it is not both valid and just; and in support of their claim that the amount agreed upon is but a meager sum as compared with what the Government has paid for the relinquishment of the Indian title to other tracts, they argue that the Government is in fact paying but 10 cents per acre for land, a large portion of which is classed among the best agricultural land in the State, while, on the other hand, the Government has lately contracted to pay the Arickarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres bands, whose combined number is only 1,135, the sum of \$800,000 for 1,600,000 acres of land, which, on account of the limited rainfall, is almost worthless; that the Government pays the Fort Totten Sioux \$2.50 per acre for land which at the least is no better than the Turtle Mountain country, and also pays the Wahpeton and Sisseton band of Sioux \$2.50 per acre for land ceded by them.

If the Indian claim to land can be considered as having any legal basis (and the Government has certainly by its acts recognized it to such an extent as to give the claim the sanction due to a vested Indian title), the commission is forced to agree that, as a matter of justice, when measured by treaties with other Dakota tribes, the amount agreed upon is very reasonable and exceedingly favorable to the Government.

In view of the fact that the Government has paid other tribes quite liberally for their claims, the commission believes that the sum of \$1,000,000, which was the lowest sum it could secure under present eir-

cumstances, should be paid for the relinquishment.

If the claim is well founded, the rejection of this or any smaller sum which would be acceptable to them as a consideration for their relinquishment would seem to the commission to lay the Government open to the charge of no little partiality exercised in favor of Indians hitherto hostile, and against a tribe which has hitherto not only been friendly, but whose members have largely assisted the Government in its conflicts with hostile tribes.

It will also be observed that by this treaty no allotments are asked

for by the Indians or provision made for their allotment. Unless some further provisions are made the members of the band will probably not attempt to secure allotments, but will content themselves with taking Indian homesteads on public land where they can be found within the vicinity of their ancient home. A great many, however, who can not obtain homesteads upon the two townships, would be willing to take allotments elsewhere if they could find a place where the quality of the land and quantity of rainfall would be equally as good as in the mountains. The amount of funds available for the purposes of this commission was too limited to justify the expense necessary in the search for a location that would meet this requirement.

From correspondence between the heads of the departments as late as 1882, the Interior Department seems to have assumed that the band of Chippewa Indians at the Turtle Mountains consisted of not more than 300 persons. This is approximately correct, if the term "Indians" is intended to apply only to full bloods. The commission, however, after going carefully over the names, and holding adverse to claimants for tribal connections, as strictly as the rules of the Department would allow, is unable to reduce the number of both full and mixed bloods to

less than 1,759.

Owing to the fact that until somewhat recently the international boundary between the United States and Canada was not definitely known, nor what portion of the Turtle Mountains were in the respective countries, the roaming character of the Indians and intermarriage with each other irrespective of national lines, and in many cases the roaming from one reservation to another, the taking of the census was rendered a difficult as well as a delicate matter. The commission, however, believes that it has done as little injustice in taking the census and determining who were members of the band as is possible under the circumstances. The recognition by the Government of all persons as members of the band, whose either parent was a member thereof, very naturally increases the number by the addition of fast accumulating mixed bloods and their descendants. If this is unfortunate for the Government the fault is in the law.

While many were cut off from the rolls who had hitherto drawn rations as members, still the reduced number was again increased by the arrival of many sons and relatives, who, because of hard times, had sought a livelihood in other places until this matter could be settled between the band and Government, but who had never relinquished their tribal claims or their intention to return to their Turtle Mountain home. Under the rulings of the Department, as before mentioned, the commission thinks that if there are 300 or any number of Turtle Mountain Indians there are 1,759 who are equally members, and entitled to

be recognized as such.

The commission would recommend that a committee be provided for on the part of the Government, to act with one on the part of the Indians, for the purpose of selecting a proper place for such members of the band as may desire allotments; also that the aged and feeble in lieu of their allotments may receive in money the value thereof at Government prices for land, to be used for their support, under the direction of the Indian department.

In selecting lands for these Indians care should be exercised to select good farming lands in a section having sufficient rainfall to insure a reasonable prospect of an annual crop. It is folly to expect these Indians to make a living where white men who have fully and fairly tried

have failed

The commission believes that exclusive stock raising, as a business, tends to retard civilization among the Indians. It requires labor to care for and secure crops, and labor is a civilizer. In the stock-raising portions of the country the Indian ponies learn to help themselves to food by pawing the snow off the nutritious buffalo grass. The Indian owner finds this much easier than putting up hay, and he therefore proceeds in life in his old accustomed way, a way which certainly carries with it the evils attendant upon a shiftless mode of living. It is to the credit of the Chippewa band that they are cognizant of this fact, and by the more advanced members, who desire to elevate their standard of life, it is urged as a reason for preferring strictly agricultural lands.

In the opinion of the commission, no measure intended for the advancement of the Indian can have full beneficial effect until the last Government payment has been made and he is forced to earn his living as any other citizen. He is too near like his white brother. Take the average white man, who has never been brought up under the régime of close and steady labor, but whose life has been like that of these Indians, and let the Government make him its ward, furnishing him ever so scanty and meager subsistence, and he will always remain a pauper. He will prefer living poorly and not work rather than bettering his condition or increasing his supply at the cost of a little hard labor. For this reason the Commissioner positively refused to extend the payments beyond the period of twenty years, at the expiration of which time those who have reached that age, where their life and character have become fixed, will have passed away. Again, the Indian character is practically made before the age of 35. If he is a typical Indian, then he is bound to remain so. The civilizing influence should be thrown

around him in the developing time of his life.

The ambition to equal or excel is just as strong in the Indian boy as in the white; but the height of any boy's ambition is never higher than the highest condition within his observation, which may increase as his view of the world broadens. The segregation of the Indians and keeping them separate from white men on reservations is another great hindrance to civilization. In the reservation the Indian children see only a dull sameness in the culture of their surroundings. No man has a better home than the other. No one tepee presents a more favorable appearance than its neighbor. They see nothing but the squalid and uninviting, the best but little better than the poorest. The only thing they could find on which their ambitious desires can feed is some useless sport of the pony race sort. Thrifty white settlers should be scattered among them; and the rearing of beautiful homes, with their carpeted rooms, their cosy furniture, their pictures, and the many articles of art and refinement, not forgetting cleanly and well-dressed families, will have a greater civilizing effect, at least on the younger members of a tribe, than anything that has ever been attempted with the Indians. With these evidences of the benefits of labor constantly before the minds of the Indian children, there will naturally be created in them the desire to equal their white neighbors, and they will bend their energies in the line of daily toil to rear for themselves homes equal to their surroundings.

In the consideration of this it is but just to give to the Indian schools great credit for what advancement has been made of late among the various tribes. At these schools the young girls are to a certain extent brought in contract with and learn much concerning not only the accomplishments of their white sisters in manner and dress, but also much that tends to beautify and adorn the home. And, if later in life,

they have been fortunate to unite themselves with young men who have also attended schools, the result has always shown a decided im-

provement in those particular Indian homes.

In order that there be no ambiguity in or cause for misconstruction of Article V of this agreement, the Commission would suggest that after the word "present" in line three of said Article, the words "not exceeding twenty years" be inserted, as it was the intention and so understood, by both parties to the agreement, to maintain the schools

only during that period of time.

Before closing this report the Commission would not deem its duties fully performed without stating that much is due to Mr. John H. Waugh for what success has attended its efforts, and would advise that for the purpose of doing full justice the Indians be heard, and he be directed to bring before the committee of Congress, to which this matter is referred, such members as may be deemed reasonable, as this course would have much weight with those who are dissatisfied. During the entire time of the negotiations of this Commission there were several factions, whose difference arose on the part of some, who were unwilling to accept or consider any propositions that did not contemplate a reservation 30 miles square, and who steadfastly resisted any negotiation on the part of others who were willing to treat on any other basis. These, together with a large number whose applications for enrollment were rejected, at times threatened not only to terminate negotiations, but even to precipitate conflict among the several factions. During all this time Gabriel Dupont, an Indian of intelligence and influence, gave his time and energies to allaying such troubles and did much service thereby. And while the Commission in the discharge of its duties rejected Dupont's application to be placed upon the rolls of the band, the Commission respectfully recommend such appropriation be made for said Dupont as Congress may deem reasonable for the service rendered.

In reference to the census, the Commission desires to further state that during its labors in enumerating the band it was intimated that there were many other persons who might properly be placed on the roll. These persons, it was claimed, were directly related to members of the band, but were either in Canada or with other western tribes far remote from the Turtle Mountains and no one seemed to know positively whether they intended to return or that their names had not been placed on the rolls of other bands as members thereof. There was no evidence before the committee justifying it in accepting these people, as the committee had adopted a rule, which it believed necessary to prevent imposition, throwing the burden of proof as to tribal connection upon the claimants. These cases were not received. The Commission, however does not desire to be understood that there may

not possibly be other persons entitled to recognition.

Dated at Washington, D. C., December 3, 1892.

P. J. McCumber,

Chairman.

JOHN W. WILSON, W. WOODVILLE FLEMMING, Commissioners.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary of the Interior. Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, taken by the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission at Belcourt, N. Dak., October 1, 1892.

FULL BLOODS ON RESERVATION.

No.	Indian name.	English name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	1.		1111111		
1 2 3 4 5 6	A-ka-si-to-ness	Small Mouth. I hear. Glittering White Stone Standing Across White Beads.	do	Father Wife Daughterdodo	4 3 1
4	2.				
7 8	Ake-wensi	Old Man Smooth Water	Male Female	Son Mother	4
	3.		100		Pin
9	A-na-konik	Offers the Pipe	Male Female	Father Wife	4
	4.				
11	Ain-chi-ka-pah-weh	Standing Strong	Female	Widow	5
12 13 14 15	A-ka-mistick O-ka-pa-ya-ee-kek May-ne-e-ke-je-kup Na-na-ka-we-pe-ne-sick	Stick Across Shining One Side. Closing the Day Different Thumbs.	Male Female Male Female	Father Wife Son Daughter.	1
	6.				
16 17	Asa-me-ke-je-kok Mese-wa-ko-jik	Facing SkyWhole Sky	Female	Widow Son	1
13)	7.				
18 19 20	Amicous Ki-pi-chin-ke-ji-kok Na-na-ke-je-krong	Beaver Opposite the Sky Setting in the Day	Male Female Male	Father Wife Grandson.	1
	8.				
21 22 23 24	Conic Kioises Aga-we-ki-jik Ewanash	Calculator Little Girl Yellow Sky Foggy Wind	Male	Father Wife Sondo	
	9.				
25 26 27	Cawi-to-wi-nin Na-sha-ki-ji-chok Ase-ta-ka-wick	Ending Hawk	Male Female do	Father Wife Grand daughter.	1 .4
	10,				
28 29 30	Cha-ka-sing Pe-twe-ko-ne-pie No name	Exhausted wind Sounding Feather	Male Female	Father Wife Daughter.	4
	11.				
31 32 33	Ekos	Bud	Male Female	Father Wife Daughter.	1 5
-	12.				
34	Ene-ne-pa-na-ski-set	Sinks into the Earth	Male	Widow	
35 36 37 38 39 40 41	13. Essence Oske-ne-kwa Marie. Joseph Genevive Ke-pe-ya-see O-ke-ma-we-no-to-mok	Little Shell. Young Woman. Winning Wind Disturbing Wind	Maledo MaleFemale MaleFemale	Father Wife Daughter. Son Daughter. Father Wife	

^{*} Weeks.

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

FULL BLOODS ON RESERVATION-Continued.

To.	Indian name.	English name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
	14.				
43	Ke-no-wah-ne-me-kot	Taken care of	Male	Father	1
44	Ka-ke-a-sa-mok	Lightning	Female	Wife	1
45 46	Me-se-ta-seeka-noi-nim E-kwa-sas	Close Lightning Little Girl	Male Female	Son Daughter.	
17	Me-ya-ke-ya-se-ko-we-nim	Sunshine	Male	Son	,
	15.				
18	Kaish-pah	Elevated	Male	Father	
19	Genevieve	•••••••••••••••••••••••••	Female	Wife	
50	Ka-ke-no-wash	Flying Eagle	Male	Father	
51	O-ka-pe-pi-ness-sik	Lightning Proof	Female	Wife	
52	Ne-ta-ma-pik	Setting First	do	Daughter.	
53	Ka-pe-twe-eta-moke Me-kwa-ne-a-pik	Setting First	do	Wife	
54	Kat-way-we-tong	Ringing Voice	Male	Daughter. Son	
6	Pa-ka-na-a-sika	Winner	do	do	1 6
	17.				
7 8	Ka-ke-pi-ness	Always Thundering	Male	Father	9
8	Pe-de-ke-asi-kek	Inside Shine	Female	Daughter.	
9	Ke-ta-ki-wa-pe-tung	Sitting on the Earth	Male	Father	100
0	Wah-ka-pe-ska-mok	Steps over track	Female	Wife	1
1	We-w-ka-wi-ki-ji-kok	Hard Sky	do	Daughter.	
2	Tepis-co-ki-cok	Above the Sky	do	do	
	19.		25.3	77.17	
3 4	Kanick Ka-mas-ko-ka-sik	Walking with Thunder	Male Female	Father	
5	Solomon	Strong Heat	Male	Wife	
6	Mary Ann		Female	Daughter.	
	19½.				
7 8	Ka-ke-ke-pi-ji-ke Ne-jo-te-kwe	All Butt	Male Female	Father Wife	1
	20.				
9	Ka-mane-tu-we-to-kush	Sounding Thunder	Male	Single	
	21.				
0	Kat-we-hu-tu-ta-wat	Lights on him	Male	Father	
1 2	Ka-ya-ta-ke-me-gue	Standing Stone	Female Male	Wife Son	
3	Nepine	Flying Swift	do	do	
4	Ka-pe-wa-pe-que-pas	Flying Swift Setting Sun	Female	Daughter.	
5	No name	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Male	Son	
6	22. Ke-ka-no-we-net	Long Horns	Male	Widower .	1
	23.	nong norms	ALGIO:	Widower .	
7	Ke-no-sa-we-kwan	Fish Bone	Female	Widow	
	24.				
8	Kiji-kouk-ka-ni-pa-wit	Standing in the Sky	Male	Father	1
9	Way-tonia Npa-pe-duta	Standing in the SkyYellow StepRed Cradle	Female	Wife	
0	N pa-pe-duta Nespi-mik-ka-ni-pa-wik	Red Cradle Woman Stands High	Male	Son	
	25.				
2	Ka-me-no-kwa-na-yas	Flying Witch	Male	Father	
3	Ka-che-pa-ta-ku-se-wis-kuk	Green Worm	77	Wife	1

^{*} Months.

 ${\it Census of the Turtle\ Mountain\ band\ of\ Chippewa\ Indians,\ October\ 1,\ 1892,\ etc.-{\tt Cont'd.}}$

FULL BLOODS ON RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	English name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age.
84	27. Kaita-pik	Setting Strong	Female	Second wife of Mace-paimes.	27
85 86	Ke-pit-we-as	Ceasing Round Dressed in Stone	Male Female	Father Wife	24 44
87 88	29. Ka-wa-pa-ne-kwat	White Hair	Male Female	Father Wife	30 21
89 90 91	Ka-ka-pish-kung	Passing Bye	Male Female Male	Father Wife Son	27 19 *6
92 93	Ka-ka-si-kwan Helen	Hides the Feather	Male Female	Father Wife	52 52
94 95 96 97 98 99	32. Kaita-wa-sicket. Pi-zi-ki-que Ka-mah- kush-ka-sut. Pe-a-ji-o-kup. We-kis-kanna-kan-matowit. O-ke-nai-a-shik	Reflection of the Sun Cattle Woman Makes the Bear She Black of Bud With Horns. Flying away	MaleFemaledodododo	Father Wifedo Daughter. Son Daughter.	53 50 6 8
100 101 102	33. Ke-no-moti Pow-e-kwa Awanek-kejik	Long Moose Limp Sioux Woman Foggy Day	Male Female	Father Wife Daughter.	36 28 7
103 104 105 106	34. Ke-ke-to-wa-sin. O-ke-ma-mi-to-moke Mindetose Assas. 35.	Speaking Stone. Regulating the wind Big All ready.	Male Female do	Father Wife Daughterdo	36 35 11 4
107 107 109 110 111	Ka-na-ha-pit Ekwa-na-kwa Ka-na-oka-ta-wa-ped Mo-cho-e-ness Aka-chase		Femaledo Male	Father Wife Daughter. Sondo	35 15 11
112 113	36. Ka-na-na-to-wa-ke-chin	MirageCloud	Male Female		
114 115 116 117 118	37. Minne-we-sac-yas. Angelique Joseph Sarah Rosin 38.	Musical Wind		Wife	38 13 8
119 120 121	38. Miskopinais Ain-chi-kwa-ne-puk Ayapas	Red ThunderChanging Feathers. Little Bull	Male Female Male	Father Wife Son	83 57 9

^{*} Months.

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewå Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

FULL BLOODS ON RESERVATION-Continued.

No.	Indian name.	English name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age.
	39.				
122 123 124	Ma-ka-te-makwah Omis-koi-ke-ji-cok Me-ne-nash	Black Bear. Red Sky Flying Ice	Male Female Male	Father Wife Grandson.	72 56 11
	40.				
125 126 127	Mish-ko-ma-kwa Pe-pe-chi-kock O-ma-kias	Red Bear Striped Dress Little Frog	Male Female do	Father Wife Grand-	57 59 21
128 129	Pe-wa-pe-co-ma-wet Ke-pe-wa-che	Iron Bull	Male Female	daughter. Son Daughter.	12 7
	41.				
130 131 132	Meta-naak. Ka-ke-wa-sa-mok Ma-ka-po-wik	BadgerLightning PassingWest Wind	Male Female Male	Father Wife Son	79 56 2
	42.				
133 134	Mash-ke-ko-kwaPe-pe-wa-na-huk	Swampy Woman Thunder	Female Male	Widow Grandson.	65 17
	43.				
135 136	Mon-chu-a-te-sis. Pe-she-na-que-tok	Foolish BoyShipped Cloud	Male Female	Father Wife	37 41
	44.				
137 138 139 140	Ma-chi-pe-ness Ou-che-qua-nish Ke-ne-qua-nas Ne-she-su-se-we-mis	Hunting Thunder. She Knee Shapen Quil Walking side by side	Male Female Maledo	Father Wife Son	36
	45.				
141 142	Mis-kwug-kay Na-ya-ke-ya-kak	Red Feather Shining light.	Male Female	Father Wife	
	46.				
143 144 145 146 147	Mindemoyen Ta-pisko. Ekweas. Animonsh O-ja-wa-pa-no-kwe.	Old Woman The same Girl Dog Sunrise	Male Female do do	Father Wife Daughterdo	31 29 8 4 1
	47.				100
148 149 150 151 152 153	Met-me-ya-sing. Aya-wa-na-kud-koki. Mis-ko-kin Ki-ji-ka-pa-wik. Ka-ka-pa-we-ka-pewit. Ne-na-kowipe-nesik	Passing by the wind. Shining Cloud Red Snow Stands Last. All Still Repeats Thunder.	Female Male	Father Wife Son Daughter Sondo	1 12
	48.				
154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165	Mekwam Mekwan-me-ka-pa-wit Na-ta-we-sa-tang Aka-ma-ike-piness Sa-ke-kwa-yas Pe-w-pi-ko-kwe-weses Ma-ma-gus-ka-we-nim Assin-ka-me-ta-wekit Shawan-ne-pe-ness Ne-kunis Ka-na-we-ke-je-kwa-skung O-zow-we-ke-ji-kok	Ice Standing Quiet. Great Walker Thunder across the Land Face Appearing Iron Boy. Large Weeds (?) Growing Stone Southern Thunder Hind Quarters Taking care of the Day Yellow Day Woman	Male. Female Male. do fo do Female	Father. Wife Son. do Mother	49 40 15 13 11 9 7 5 3 2 1 80
	49.				
166 167	Me-do-mo-ye-ma-kwa Wa-pa-ne-kish-i-kok.	Female Bear Coming Day	Femaledo	Widow Daughter .	41 14

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

FULL BLOODS ON RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	English name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	50.				
168 169	Nottin	Wind South Thunder	Male Female	Father Wife	25 31
170	51. Nise-ke-pi-na-sik	Thunder Alone	Female	2d wife of	58
171	She-ka-pi-sha-kwan	Long Nose		Sch—ley. Grand	5
	52.			daughter.	
172 173 174 175 176	Ne-pe-ta-kezik Elise Margarett Mary Jane Norbert (Albert)		Femaledo	Father Wife Daughterdo	16 16
	53.				
177 178 179 180	Na-chai-we Singape Ka-ko-pa-ne-sin No name	Skinner Calf Porcupine	do	Wife	23 4
	54.				
181 182	Ne-na-ko-we-kapo Cinya.	Throng	Male Female	Father Wife	46 29
	55.				
183 184 185	Na-pa-sish-nos Assines Na-nam-ma-top	Little Boy	Male Female Male	Father Wife Son	20 22 1
	56.				
186 187 188	Na-pa-sish No. 2 Ain-ta-pi Euta-kwe	Little Boy Sets solid Don't know	Male Female do	Wife	40 43 17
	57.				
189 190 191	Nepis Pako-we-ki-ji-kok Na-wa-jé-ki-ji-kok	Water Hole in the Sky Between the Sky	Male Female do	Wife	20 20 1
	58.				
192 193 194 195	O-za-ah-we-ki-ik O-pe-we-me-to-mok Na-cha-ki-ya-sing Wa-cha-ne-ma-sik	Yellow Day Sounding passing Sound from Above Blown Away	Female	Wife Daughter.	8
	59.				
196 197 198	O-za-was-keesh Equases Te-pish-ko-ka-po-wick	Green Little Girl Standing Even	Male Female do	Wife	
	60.				
199 200 201 202 203	O-za-wa-sku-penisi Ne-na-a-pik Pe-wa.pe-ko-kush Ai-chi-ka-po-wik Piese	Yellow Bird. Solid Seat Iron Nails Preparing to Stand	Male Female Male Female	Father Wife Son Daughter. Grandson.	75 10 14
	61.				1
204 205 2 06	Oskino. Te-pis-ko-ki-ji-kog-kus Ma-ka-te-pe-ne-sik.	Young Man Opposite the Sky Black Thunder	Male Female do	Wife	72

[&]quot; Months.

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

FULL BLOODS ON RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name	English name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	62.				
207 208	0-ga-we-ko-na-ya	Dressed in Yellow	Male Female	Father Wife	35 31
	63.				
209 210 211	Oskanao No. 2 Chokawa Napasis	Young Man Center Little Boy	Male Female Male	Father Wife Son	56
	64.				
212 213 214 215	O-ke-ma-we-ka-pe. Qua-chi-she-wit. Esquasis. No name.	Standing Chief. Little Girl. Girl	Male Female do	Father Wife Daughterdo	30
	65.				
216 217 218 219 220	O-za-wa-pi-ji-kens Ke-to-wa-ko-te-mo-ki-kwe. Ka-mi-no-ko-na-pik Ka-pi-ness-skwe Ka-shaw-ka-wa-tang.	Yellow Calf	Female	Father Wife Daughterdo Son	38
	66.				
221 222 223 224	Pe-na-see-ka-pa-jikot Ka-so-ka-me-ok-kwa Asa-sine-ka-ni-pa-wit Ma-che-ke-que-was	Lone Thunder Woman Standing Strong Standing in a Stone Ugly Woman	Male Female Male Female	Father Wife Son Daughter.	25
	67.				
225 226	Pe-me-we-tung Ota-ke-ki	Hear Passing	Male Female	Father Wife	43
	68.				
227 228	Puyat She-na-wa-shot	Skinner Flying Ring	Male Female	Father Wife	27
	69.				
229 230 231	Pet-wa-wi-nine Mary Wa-me-to-ka-me-kateke-ne-nat	Smoky Man Master of the White Man	Male Female Male	Father Wife Son	28
	70.				
232 233	Pa-ke-na-ke-wap. O-ka-ma-we-ka-pa-wik	Winner Gentle Woman Standing	Male Female	Father Wife	74
	71.		1. 1. 7.20		
234 235 236 237	Pat-we-me-tung Ne-ke-akijik-ne-pish. Ca-ni-pa-we-nin Mish-ake-ma-na-quit.	Coming Voice Stop the Day Makes the Stand. Cloud Touching Bottom	Male Female Maledo.	Father Wife Sondo	49
	72.				
238	Pepewas	Flying Around	Male	Widower .	54
	73.				
239 240	See-ma-quan Ka-nish-wah-pik	White Berry	Female	Wife* Grand- daughter.	6
	74.				1
241 242	Sa-ka-na-ko-skung Pu-kate	Rising SunLeg	Male Female	Father Wife	65
	75.				
243 244	She-she-ne-ho-nip	Sounding Feather	Male	Father	4:

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

FULL BLOODS ON RESERVATION-Continued.

No.	Indian name.	English name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
7	76.				
245	Sa-na-was-ho-ne-kek	Lying Down Grass	Female	Widow	66
	77.				
246 247 248 249 250	She-ke-tash-a-pwe-niss. Pe-wa-pe-ko-puk. O-za-wa-skow-no-kwe-toke. E-kwa-ses Ake-ma-yasish	Flying Out. Sets on Iron. Green Cloud Little Girl Playing all Around	do	Father Wife Daughterdodo	23 37 15 6
	78.				
251	Te-pis-ko-ke-jik-ke-ne-pa-wit	Center of the Sky	Female	Widow	6
	79.				
252 253	Nwe-na-pi Oskine	Sitting Down Young	Male Female	Father Wife	26
	80.				
254 255 256	Wa-pis-ke-ka-tik Wapus Equas	White Forehead Rabbit Little Girl	Male Female do	Father Wife Grand-	80 60 20
257	Akask	Prairie Chicken	Male	daughter. Grandson.	7
	81.				
258	Wishe-ka	Little Skunk	Male	Father	7:
	82.				
259 260 261	Nah-na-kivet Assapis (Mary) Joseph	Foggy Cloud	Male Female Male	Father Wife Son	30
	83.				
262 263	Wa-ke-ma-ume-me-takosOttis-kwa-ya-pa-nok	Chief Speaker. Daylight	Male	Father	8:
	Additions.				
	84.				
264 265 266 267 268	A-ke-we-nen Mary John Ba tist Justine Agnes	John B. Latteregrass	Male Female Male Female	Father Wife Son Daughterdo	45 39 18 *0
	85.				
269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276	A-ki-chi-ta. Cenoille Joseph John Baptist Norbert Marie. St. Piere Josephine		MaleFemaleMaledodoFemaleMaleFemale	Father Wife Sondodo Daughter Son Daughter	35 29 10 6
	86 and 87.				
277 278 279 280 281 282	Agasha		Female do do Female do	do Daughter.	65 31 25 21 15 15
	Lissett.			daughter	2

Recapitulation of full bloods, census October 1, 1892, Turtle Mountain Reservation.

No.	Name.	No. of male adults.	No. of female adults.	No. of male minors.	No. of female minors.	No. of male orphans.	No. of female orphans.	Total.
1	A-ka-si to-ness	1	1					6
2	A-ke-wensie	1	1					2 2 1
3	A-na-ko-ni-ka	1	1					2
4	A-na-ko-ni-ka Ain-chi-ka-pah-wih A-ka-mis-tik		1		1			
5 6	A-ka-mis-tik A-sa-me-ke-ji-kok	1	1 1	1 1	1			4 2 3
7	Amicous	1	1	1		1		3
8	Conic	Î	î	2				4
9	Ca-soi-to-wi-min	1	1		1			3 3 3
10	Cha-ka-sung	1	1		I			3
11	Exas	1	1	1				3
12	E-ne-ne-pa-na-shiket	1			2			1
13 14	Essence	1	1 1	1	2			9
15	Ke-pe-ya-see	1	1	2	1			5
16	Kaish-pah	1	î					2
17	Ka-ke-na-wash	1	2	2	2			1 5 3 5 2 7 2 4
18	Ka-ke-pi-ness	1			1			2
19	Ka-te-ki-wa-pe-tung	1	1	1	2			4
20	Ka-nick Ka-ke-ke-pe-ji-ki	1	1	1	1			4 2 1
21 22	Ka-ke-ke-pe-ji-ki Ka-wa-na-tu-we-ta-kush	1	1					2
23	Kat-we-hu-tut-a-wat	1	1	3	1			6
24	K-ka-no-we-net	1						1
25	Ke-no-sa-we-kwan		1					1
26	Ki-ji-kank-ka-ni-pa-wit	1	1	1	1			4
27	Ka-mi-no-kwa-na-yas	1	1					2 11 2 3 3 2 6 6 3 4 2 5 5 5 5 3 2 2 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
28	Kai-ta-nik		1					1
29	Ke-pit-wa-as	1	1	1				2
30	Ka-ka-pish-kung Ka-ka-si-kwan Kai-ta-wa-sicket	1	1	1				3
31 32	Ka-Ka-Si-Kwan	1	1 2	1	2			2
33		1	1	1	1			0
34	Ke-ke-to-wa-sim Ko-wa-pa-ne-kwat	1	1		2			4
35	Ko-wa-pa-ne-kwat	î	î					2
36	Ka-na-hapit Ka-na-na-to-wa-ke-chim	1	1	2	1			5
37	Ka-na-na-to-wa-ke-chim	1	1					2
38	Min-ne-we-yas	1	1	1	2			5
39	Mis-ko-pi-nais	1	1	1				3
40	Ma-Ka-te-ma-Kwan	1	1	1	1			3
41 42	Mish-ko-ma-kwa	1 1	2	1 1	1			9
43	Mash-ke-ko-kwa	1	1	1				9
44	Mou-chou-a-to-sis	1	î					2
45	Ma.che.ni.ness	1	ī	2				4
46	Min-de-moyen Met-me-ya-sung Mis-kwang-kay	1	1		3			3
47	Met-me-ya-sung	1	1	3	1			6
48	Mis-kwang-kay	1	1					2
49 50	Me-kwam	1	2	9				12
51	Me-de-mo-ape-ma-kwa Nottin	1	1	. 1				2
52	Nise-ke-pi-na-sik	1	1		1			2
53	Ne-pe-ta-ki-jik	1	1		3			5
54	Na-chai-we	1	1	1	1			4
55	Na chai-we Ne na-ko-wi-ka-po	1	1					2
56	Na-pa-sisii No. 1	1	1	1				3
57	Na-pa-sish No. 2	1	1		1			2 2 2 5 4 2 3 3
58 59	Ne-pis Oza-ah-we-ki-jik	1 1	1		1 2			3
60	Ogo-was-kush	1	1		1			4 3 5 3 2
61	Oza-wa-skupenesi	1	1	2	1			5
62	Oskino, No.1	1	1		1			3
63	Oskino, No.1 Oza-we-ko-na-ya	1	1					2
64	O-ke-ma-we-ka-po	1	I		2			4
65	O-za-wa-pi-ji-ke-as Oskinao, No. 2	1	i	1	2			5
66	Uskinao, No. 2	1	1	1				3
67 68	Pe-na-see-ka-pa-ji-kot	1	1	1	1			4
69	Pe we-me-tung	1	1					2
70	Pet-wa-wi-nin	1 1	1	1				2
71	Pa-ke-na-ke-wap	1	1					2
72	Pat-we-me-tung	1	1	2				4
73 74	Pat-we-me-tung Pe-pa-was	1						1
74	See-na-quan		1		1			2
75	Sa-ka-na-ko-sking	1	1					2
PT O		1	1 1	The second second				1
76	Sa-na-was-ho-ne-kek		4			1		
77	She-ke-taiha-a-ce-we-nin	1	1		3			5
76 77 78 79	Sa-na-was-no-ne-kek She-ke-taiha-a-ce-we-nin She-she-we-ko-nip Tepis-ko-ke-jik-ko-ne-pa-wit	1 1	1 1		3			4 5 3 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Recapitulation of full bloods, census October 1, 1892, Turtle Mountain Reservation—Cont'd.

No.	Name.	No. of male adults.	female	male	female		No. of female orphans.	Total.
81 82 83 84	Wa-pis-ke-ka-tik We-she-ka Wahna-kwet Wa-ke-ma-an-ne-me-takos Additions.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1			4 1 3 2
85 86 87	Ake-we-nin (J. B. Latergrass)		1 1 2 86	1 4	2 2 2 59	1		283

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, taken by the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission at Belcourt, N. Dak., October 1, 1892.

MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
1 2 3 4 5 6	1. Aikin, Archibalt. Marie. John Josephine Margaret Julien	do	Son Daughter do do	5 1 1 1 1
7	Alexander	Male	Son	3
8 9 10 11	Azure, Antonio 1st		Father. Daughter. do Son	
40	3	36.1.	77. (1	
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Azure, Peter. Pierre. Dometil. John B Beatrice Frederick Israel Mary. Clemence	Maledo Female MaleFemale Maledo Femaledo Femaledo	Father Son Daughter Son Daughter Son Daughter Daughterdo Daughterdo	1 1 1 1 1
	4.			-
21 22 23 24 25 26	Allery, Margarett. Joseph Joseph Isidore Louis Margarett.	do	Son	
	5.			
27 28 29 30	Azure, Joseph Angelique Ambroise Elize	Male Female Male Female	Son	. 1
	6.			M
31 32	Azure, Alexander	Male Female	Father	
	7.			1
33 34 35	Azure, Margarett. Isidore Clodelia. * Months.	Male	Widow Son Daughter	

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION-Continued.

No. Indian name. Sex. Relation. Age. 8. 36 Azure, Isidore Male Father 32 37 Octavie..... Female ... Daughter.... Josephine 38 9. 39 Azure, Frezene..... Female ... Widow 34 391 Norbert Male.... Son 13 10. Azure, Ursule Moses William Alexander . 40 Female ... Daughter..... 11 Male.... Son 10 41 42do ----do -----8 43do 3 Ladux, François No. 1.....do Father.... 37 44 11. Father..... 45 Azure, François No. 1..... Male.... Marié Elie Pierre. John Louis Female ... Wife.... 46 34 Son..... 47 Male.... 48 ...dodo do do Female Daughter do do 49 6 Louise Ann Josephine 3 50 *8 51 12. 52 Azure, Antoni No. 2 Father.... ..do Son....do 16 17 53 Alexanderdo Virginie.... Female ... Granddaughter 16 13. Father.... 22 Male.... 56 Azure, Andre, 2d..... Female ... 57 Emily..... Male.... Son -----William .. 58 18 14. Male.... Azure, Pierre, 2d Father..... 59 Female ... Wife-----60 Mary 61 Emerzedo Daughter 62 Azure, Jerome Male.... Father.... 28 Female ... Wife..... 28 63 Margarett..... Male..... 64 J. Baptist Son ... 5 641 Simeon Herman..... ...do Adopted nephew ... 6 16. Azure, Charles, sr Nancy..... Father.... Male 76 65 Female .. Wife..... 66 17. Azure, Charles, jr..... Father.... 67 Male ... Jossett.....Virginie Wife..... Female ... 53 68 ...do Male..... Daughter.... 20 60 70 Remeal..... Son 12 18. Father.....Wife Azure, Gabriel Male. 48 Virginie...... John Baptist..... Female ... 72 Male.... Son ... 73 10 Azure, Andre No. 1 .. Male. Father..... 74 75 Female ... Wife..... Clemence....

* Months.

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION—Continued.

To.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
	20.			
76 77 78	Azure, J. B. Elise - Claud	Male Female Male	Father	
	21.			1
79 80 81	Azure, Mary Julien Frederick	Female do Male	Daughter	
	22.			
82 83 84 85 86	Azure, Bruno Madalain Justin Moses Baptist	Maledo Maledo	Father. Wife Daughter. Son. do	
	23.			
87 88 89 90	Azure, Moses Margarett Joseph Antoine	Female	FatherWifeSondo	
	24.			
91	Azure Benjamin	Male Female	FatherWife	
	25.			
93 94 95 96 97	Allery Abraham Margarett (Mary) Louis Phillip Marie Rose Margarett	Male Female Male Female	Wife	
-	26.			
98 99 00 01 02 03 04	Azure Francois No. 2 Julia Josephine Piere Marie Theresa Marie Julia Joseph	(10	Wife	
	27.			
05 06 07 08 09	Baker, Jossett. George Napoleon Josephine Louise Ann	Femaledo Female	Wife Husband Son Daughter do	
	28.			
10 11 12 13 14 15	Bruce, Rosalie	Female do Female Male do do	Wife	
	29.			
16 17 18 19 20 21	Belgarde, Baptiste Mary Mathiel Louis William Mary	do	Father. Wife. Daughter Sondo Daughter. do .do	

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd. MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	30.	-		
123	Belgarde, Susan	Female	Widow	
	31.			
124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131	Belgarde, Madalaine John. Joseph Isabella Michael Philomene Marie. Zobiach	do	Widow Son do Daughter Son Laughter do Daughter do Daughter do	42 23 18 15 12 9 8
	32.			
132 133 134	Belgarde Gilbert Sabra. Emma.	Male Female do	Father	25 20 *9
	33.			
135 136 137 138 139	Boyer Abraham. Juli Alfred Joseph Alexander	Maledo	Father. Wife. Sondodo	44 43 22 9 4
	34.			
140 141	Belgarde Bazil	Male Female	Father	31 27
	35.			
142 143 144 145 146	Belgard Norbert. Alphonsine Annie Marcial Louis	Male	Father	26 24 5 3 *1
	36.			
147 148 149 150	Belgarde Theo. sr Madalain Marie. Louis.	ldo	Father. Wife Grandaughter Grandson	68 65 11 9
	37.			
151 152 153 154 155 156	Beauchman, Gabriel Margaret Gabriel Thomas Joseph Louis		Father. Wife Son. do dodo	53 42 15 6 4 *8
	38.			
157 158 159 160 161	Belgarde, Theodore, jr	Male Female Male Female Male	Father. Wife Son Daughter Son	35 31 2 2 *10
	39,			
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169	Blackbird, Margaret. John Baptist Joseph Victorie Mary Jane Adele William John Louis	Female	Sondo Daughterdododo Sondo	40 20 18 14 10 7 10 16

^{*} Months.

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd. MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	40.			
170 171 172 173	Belgarde, Joseph	Male Female Female	FatherWife SonDaughter	28 20 1 *2
	41.			
174 175 176 177 178	Belgarde, Louis. Eliza. St. Pierre. Baptist. Bruno.	Mala	Father	30
	42.			
179 180 181 182 183 184 185	Brunelle, John Julien John Peter William Louis Ernest			34 12 10 8 *8
	43.			
186 187 188 189 190 191 192	Brien, Theodore Marie Rose Eliza Alfred Robert Virginie Philip	Female do do do do do do do Female Male Male	Wife	35 30 10 8
	44.			
193 194 195	Brien, Jeuoir Marie Rosalie			
	45.			
196 197 198 199 200	Brien, Antoine Jossett John (Kline) Alexander Joseph	Male	Father	67 66 20 10 14
	46.			
201 202 203	Belgarde, Jacques	Female Male	Father. Wife. Son.	25
	47.			
204	Cluthier, Thomas	do	Single	5
205 206 207 208 209 210 211	Champagne, J. B., sr. Madalain Louis John M Sabra La Rose Theresa	Female do do Female	Father Wife. Son. do Daughter. do	60 55 22 11 11 11 11 11
	49.			1
212	Champagne, Jerome	Male	Widower	2
213 214 215 216 217 218	Champagne, T. B., jr Adele Charles Frederick Isabel. Louise Ann	Male Femaledododododo	Father. Wife. Sen. do Daughter. do	3

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
	51.			
19 20 21 22 23 24	Chartrand, Frances Ambrose Zachary Marie Ellen Joseph Gabriel 52.	Female Male do Female Male Female	Wife Husband Son Daughter Son Daughter	2 3 1 1
25 26 27 28 29	Cyre, Justin Joseph Ellen Louis James Alexander	Male Female Maledo	Wife Husband Daughter Sondo	2
30	53. Charrette, Baptiste	do	Father	8
231 232 233 234 235	Jossette. Pierre Delphine. François Moses	Female Female Male	Wife	7 2 1 3 3
	54.			
236 237 238 239 240 241	Caplette, Modest	Maledo Male Femaledo	Wife Daughter	2 2 2
	55.			
242 243 244	Charbonneau, PeterAngeliqueElizabeth.	Male Female	FatherWifeDaughter	3
	56.			
245 246 247 248	Caplett, Alexander. Dometil Mary Ellen. Marian de Couteau.	Male Female do	Father Wife Daughter. Mother-in-law	50 49
	57.			
249 250 251 252 253 254 255	De Couteau, John B Margaret Patrick. Alexander. Andre Mary. Elenore.	MaleFemaledododododododododo	do	4 4 2 1 1
	58.			
256 257	De Couteau, Joseph	Male Female	Father	1
	59.			
258 259 260	De Couteau, Daniel	Male Female Male	Wife	04.00
	60.			
261 262 263 264 265 266	Delorme, Patrico . Madalain Julie Cecil Patrice Betsey	Female do do do Male Female	Daughter	
,	* Days.	†Months.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	•

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
267 268 269 270	61. De Couteau, Moses	VISIA	Father. Wife. Son Daughter	42 39 8 8
271	Marie	do	ao	2
272 273 274 275	Mary	Male Female do	Father. Wife Daughterdo	24 20 1 *3
	63.			
276 277 278 279	De Couteau, Louis, sr	Female	Father. Wife. Son Daughter	75 69 26 3
	64.			
280 281 282 283 284 285 286	De Couteau, Louis, jr Genevieve St. Pierre Napoleon William Mary Caroline Julian	Male	Father. Wife. Sondo .do Daughter. Son.	16
	65.			
287 288 289	Davis, Louis Mary Rose Mary Rose	Male Female	Father	22 20 1
	66.			
290 291 292 293 294 295	Davis, Alexander Elalie Mary Philomene Alexander Rosinie Louis	Maledo MaleFemale Female Male	Father. Wife Daughter Son Daughter Son	36 36 13 10 2 *4
	67.			
296 297 298 299 300 301	Davis, William, sr Madalain Francois. Anastasi Leander Elise	MaleFemaleFemaleFemaleFemale	Father. Wife. Son. Daughter. Daughter.	69 61 20 17 9
	68.			
302 303 304 305 306	Davis, Jerome . Charlotte Anastasi Mary Napoleon	Maledodododo	Father	44 44 12 6 12
	69.			
307 308 309 310 311 312	Davis, Michael Flavit Michael Mary Patrice Philomene	Male Female Male Female Male Female	Father. Wife. Son Daughter. Daughter.	39 29 10 7 5 *5
	70.			
313 314 315 316	Davis, John Baptist, sr Julia Adele Jerome Lafocernaise	Male Female do	Father	73 72 12 8

^{*} Months.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	71.			
317 318 319 320	Duchan, Elise	Female Male Female Male	Wife Husband Daughter Son	20 33 7 5
	72.			
321 322 323 324 325	Davis, William, jr Sabra. Sabra. Maxim William Jerome	Maledodododo	Father Wife Daughter Son Grandson	47 38 22 *6
	73.			
326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335	Delorme, Joseph 1st Angelique Frederick Scholastic Virginie Elizabeth Angelique Mary Elise Christine	Male Femaledo	WifeSonDaughterdo	14 13 12
	74.			
336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344	Dejarlais, Andre Adele John St. Pierre Josephine Marie Rose Ellen Caroline Patrice	Maledododododododododo	Father. Wife. Son. do Daughter. do do Son	11 11 11 11 11
	75.	1-1-1		
345 346	Delorme, Bernharot Sophie	Male Female	FatherDaughter	3
	76.			
347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354	Duffinais, Charles Angelie David Norman Delphine Margaret Bruno Mary Jane	Maledodododododododo	Wife Son do Daughter Son Son	1 1
	77.			1
355 356 357 358	Duffinais, Joseph. Caroline Melanie Pettier François	Male Femaledo Male	Daughter-in-law	5 1
	78.			1
359 360	Dejarlais, Francois Jr Marie	Male Female	Father	- 4
	79.			-
361 362 363 364	Ducept, Henry Virginie- Henry Veronica	Male Female Male	Father	- 2

^{*} Months.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	80.	,		
365 366 367	Ducept, BaptistCollisPierre	Maledodo	Sondo	43 10 8 6
368	Mary	Female	Daughter	6
369 370 371 372	Dejarlais, Margaret John Baptist Calus Joseph	Female Maledodo	Widow	63 22 20 18
	82.			
373 374 375 376	Dejarlais, Antoine Ursul Antoine John Frank	Male Female Maledo	Son	31 34 1 *11
	83.			
377 378 379	Dejarlais, Rogers Joseph Norbert	Maledodo	Brotherdododo	25 10 8
	84.			
380 381 382 383	De Couteau, Norbert. La Rose Madalaine Norbert.	Maledo	Father. Wife Daughter. Son	47 25 3 1
	85.			
384 385 386 387 388	Dejarlais, Francois sr Marie James William Patrice.	Maledodo	Wife	65 50 21 15 9
	86.			
389 390	Ducept, Pierre Celina	Male Female	FatherWife	32 20
391 392 393 394 395 396 397	Dejarlais, F. X. Rachel Louis. Moses Joseph Catharine Joseph	MaleFemaledodoFemaleMale	Wife	39 39 18 15 8 6 *6
	88.			
398 399 400	De Couteau, James	Male Female	Father	21 21 *1
	89.			
401 402	Davis, Leander	Male Female	Father	23 16
	90.			
403 404	Dionne, Mary	Female Male	Wife	19
405		35-1-	Tie41.com	0.4
405 406	De Couteau, Louis	Male Female	Father	24 20

^{*} Months.

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION-Continued.

To.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
	92.			
07	Davis, J. B., ir.	Male	Father	
08	Davis, J. B., jr. Emerze.	Female	Wife	
09	Mary Adele	do	Daughter	
10	Baptist Louise Ann	Male	Son	
11	Louise Ann	Female,	Daughter	
2	Mary	do	do	
.3	Francois Lavallie	Male		
	93.			
4	Enno, Mary Rose	Female	Wife	
.5	Alexander	Male	Husband	
	94.			
		Market I		
16	Enno, Antoine	Male	Father	
7	Catharine	Female	Wife	
8	Louis	Male	Son	
	95.			
9	Enno, Theresa	Female	Wife	
20	Baptist	Male	Husband	
1	Adele	Female	Daughter	
	96.			
		35-1-	T3-41	
2	Frederick, Joseph	Male Female	Father	
4	Sabra. Joseph.	Male	Son	
5	Elizabeth	Female	Daughter	
6	Veronica	do	do	
7	Many Tana	do	do	
28	Jossett	do	do	
	97.			
29	Frederick, Mrs. Joseph, sr	Temale	Widow	
30	Nancy Brown	do	W 140 W	
31	Edward Brown	do Male		
	ಳಿಕ.			
32	Frederick	Male	Father	
33	Susan	Female	Wife	
4	Christine	do	Wife Daughter	
5	Francois	Male	Son	
	99.			
6	Faguant, William	Male	Father	
37	Julia	Female	Wife	
38	Victor	Male	Son	
39	Antoine Mary Elise	do	do	
0	Mary Elise	Female	Daughter	
1	Alexander	Male	Son	
	100.			
		Male	Father	
12	Foi, Pierre	maio		
	Foi, Pierre Betsy	Female	Wife	
	Foi, Pierre Betsy	Female	Wife	
13	Betsy	Female		
3 4 5	Betsy	Male	FatherDaughter	
13	Betsy	Female		
12 13 14 15 16	Betsy	Male	FatherDaughter	
13	Betsy	Male Female Male	FatherDaughterSon	
3 4 5 6 6	Betsy	Male Male Male	FatherDaughter	
4 5 6	Betsy	Male Female Male	FatherDaughterSonFather.	
13 14 15 16	Betsy	Male Male Male	FatherDaughterSonFather.	
13 14 15 16	Betsy	Male	FatherDaughterSonFather.	

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
1	104.			
451 452	Gourneau, Joseph jr	Male Female	FatherWife	20
	105.			
453 454 455 456	Gourneau, Joseph, sr Judie Leonard Alexander	Male	FatherWifeSondo	65 56 35 24
	106.			
457 458 459 460 461	Godden, Louis. Mary Philip Moses Veronie	do	Father. Wife-Son do Daughter	5'49
	107.			
462 463 464	Gourneau, Louis Elise Angelic	Female	Father Wife Daughter	30 18 *10
	108.			
465 466	Gourneau, Patrice	Male Female	FatherWife	35
	109.			
467 468 469	Gourneau, Joseph, 2d. Angelique John	Male Female Male	FatherWifeSon	48 38 18
	110.			
470 471 472 473	Grant, Cuthbert. William James Charles.	do	Father. Son Son do	57 20 14 15
	111.			
474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481	Granbois, Isadore. Sabrah Elizard. Alexander David Eliza. Patrice. Genevieve	Maledo do Female	Father Wife Sondododo Daughter Daughter	1 16
	112.			
482 483 484 485 486 487	Granbois, Patrice. Mary Jane. Alexander Michael Zilda Emma	Maledo	Father Wife. Son do Daughter do	29
	113.			
488 489 490 491 492	Grant, Pierre Marie. William Daniel Juli	Male Female Maledo Female.,	Father	50
	114.			
493 494	Grant, Joseph	Male	Father	23

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	115.			
495 496 497 498 499 500	Grant, John Baptist Margaret Joseph Julie Josephine Louis	MaleFemaledodoMale	Father. Wife Son. Daughter. do Son.	31 28 10 5 3
	116.			
501	Gangon, Susan	Female	Widow	76
	117.			
502 503 504 505 506 507 508 508 508 509	Gardner, Anastasis	ob	Wife Husband Son. Daughter dodo Son. do Daughter do Daughter	37 47 17 15 13 11 9 5
	118.			
510 511 512	Hayes, VeronicJohnMary Jane	Female Female	Wife Husband Daughter	22 26 *6
	119.			
513 514 515 516	Herman, Edward . Margaret . Alexander . Louis .	Male Female Maledo	Son	92 67 24 17
	120.			
517 518 519	Herman, Henry	Male Female Male	Father. Wife. Son	36 24 1
	121.			
520 521 522 523 524	Houle, Antoine Genevieve Antoine Bernard Napoleon	Maledo	Father. Wife. Sondodo	65 67 40 36 23
	122.			
525 526 527 528	Houle, Charles Henrietta Louis Frederick	Male Female Maledo	Wife	37 23 3 2
529 530 531 532 533 534 535	Houle, Joseph, jr Sabra Rosin Joseph Charles Marie Jane Biann	Maledo Female	Father. Wife	33 28 12 11 7 6 3
FC-0	124.	Wale	The 4 hours	000
536 537 538 539	Houle, Abraham. Margaret. Virginie. Rosin	Female	Wife	29 26 7 *10
	125.	36.1	77.17	
540 541	Houle, Culbert	Male Female	Father Daughter	22

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	126.			
542 543 544 545	Houle, Joseph, srSophie Elie Elise Pettier 127.	Male Female Male Female	FatherWife GrandsonGranddaughter	64
546 547 548 549	Jerome, St. Matthew Mary Rose Joseph Albert	Male Female Maledo	Father Wife Son do	*5
550 551 552 553 554 555 556	Jerome, Martin	Male	Father. Wife	35
557 558 559	129. Jeannott, La Rose	Female Male Female	Wife Husband Daughter	21 31 †1:
60	130. Jerome, Roger	Male	Single	4
	131.			
61	Keplin, Margaret	Female	Widow	6
662 663 664 665 666	Keplin, Joseph. Margaret Sabra Alexander Betsy	Male Female Male Female	Father. Wife Daughter. Son Daughter.	3
	133.			
567 568 569 570 571 572	Keplin, Gilbert Elise J. Baptist. Antoine Clemence Joseph	Male Female Male do Female Male	Father. Wife Sondo Daughter. Son.	4 2
79	134. La Pierre, Moses	Wala	Tathon	-
573 574 575	Angelique. La Rose	Male Female	Father Wife Orphan niece	5
76	135. Lafromboise, MargaretGabriel.	Female	Wife Husband	2 3
	136.			
578 579 580 581 582 583	Langer, J. Baptist. Justine John B. Mary Louis. Mary Desange	Male Female Male Female Male	Father	3 3 1 1
	137.			
584	Laverdure, Pierre, jr	Male	Father	2

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	139.			
586 587 588 589 590	Lafrombois, Michael	Maledodododo	Father. Wife. Daughter Son	28
,,,,	140.		5011	
591 591 592 593 594 595	Lafrombois, Narcisse Jossett Mathias Patrice Elise.	do	Father. Wife. Son. do Daughter. do	6 6 2 2 1
100	Mary	00		1
596 597 598 599 600 601	Lafrombois, Joseph. Isabel. Napoleon Mary Baptist Elizabeth	MaleFemaleFemaleFemaleFemale	Father. Wife. Son Daughter Daughter Daughter	3 2 1
	143.			
602 603 604 605	Laverdure, David. Elise Florence Elise	Male Femaledodo	Wife Daughter	31 25
	144.			
506 507 508 509	Lafontain, Isabel	Female Maledodo	Husband	1 2 *
240	145.			
610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617	Lafontaine, Louis. Emily. Mary Philomeme. Louis. Mary Ann Virginie. Eliza. Isanor.	Maledo	Father Wife Daughter Son Daughter do do Son	4 3 1 1 1 1
618	146.	Male	Father	3
619	Lafrombois, J. B	Female	Wife	3
620	147.	Female	Wife	3
621 622 623 624 625 626 627	Lavallie, Josett Pierre Antoine Frances Theresa Mary Rose Virginie	Maledo	HusbandSon Daughterdo	4111111
	John B148.	шаю	2021	
628 629 630	Langer, Joseph Genevieve. Joseph	Male Female Male	Wife	5 1
	149.			
631 632 633 634 635 636 637	Lafontain, Madeline Pierre. Ambroise. Joseph. Louis Philomeme Ezear * Months.	Female do do do Female Male	Sondo	1 1 1 2

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
-	150.			
638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646	Laverdure, Pierre. Angelic Stanislaus Isadore. Michael Isabel Margaret. Adele	Female	Father. Wife. Sondo .do .do Daughterdo .do .do	53
	151.			
647 648 649 650 651	Lefort, Rosalie Maxim Adele Joseph Marie Rose	Female Female Male Female	Husband	2 2
	152.			
652 653 654 655 656	Laverdure, Joseph Mary. Adele Napoleon Alexis.	do	Son	6: 5: 1' 1: 4:
	153.	4		
657 658 659	Laverdure, William	Male Female Male	Wife	2 2 *
	154.			
660 661	Laquette, Frezine	Female Male	Widow	7
	155.			
662 663 664	Lagemonier, Eliza	Female Female	Wife Husband Daughter	2 2
	156.			
665 666 667 668 669 670	Laudry, Margarett Maxim Alexander Norbert Caroline St. Ann	Female		2 3
	157.			
671 672	Laudry, Frances	Female Male	Wife	2 2
673 674	Laudry, Napoleon	Male	Single	2
	159.			
675 676 677	Lacerte, Piere	Male Female	Wife	5 5
	160.			
678 679 680 681	Langer, Frank. Frances Francois Angelic	Male Female Male	Father	3 2

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	161.			
682	Ledeux, Antoine	Male	Orphan (single)	17
	162.			
683 684 685 686 687 688 689	Lafontaine, Octave Josephine Virginie Joseph Celina Sabrah Mary L	Female Male	Son	37 36 16 10 8 *6
	163.		***************************************	
590 591 592	Lafontaine, Charlotte Elzeard Cuthbert	Male	WidowSondo	63 23 21
	164.			
693 694 695 696 697 698	Lafournaise, Joseph Margaret Moses. Patrice Dometil Elise. Mary Ann	Maledo Female	Father. Wife. Sondo Daughterdo	30
	165.	1		
700	Le Rat, Pierre	Male Female	Father	2 2
	166.			
701 702 703 704	Latraille, Alexander Clemence Simon (Godden) Frederick	Male Female Maledo	Wife	4 3 1
	167.			
705 706 707 708 709	Lucier, Jossett Alexander Eliza Rosina Robert	Female Maledodo	Wife Husband Daughterdo Son	5 1 1
	168.			
710 711	Lafromboise, Joseph	Male Female	Father	2
	169.			
712 713	Marion, AnnRoderick	Female Male	Widow	4 2
	170.			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720	Marion, Elise Maxim, sr Joseph Louis Elie Beatrice Mary	Female	Wife Husband Son do Daughter do	4 5 2 2 1
	171.		4	
721 722 723 724 725	Malaterre, Rebecca Zachary Zachary Napoleon Julius	Female do do do	Wife Husband Son do	3

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	172.			
726 727 728	Malaterre, Cecil	Female Female	Wife Husband Daughter	19
	173.			
729 730 731 732	Montrical, Alexis Margaret Josephine Christine	Male Female dodo	Father	5 5 1 1
	174.			
733	Marien, Maxim, jr	Male	Single	2
	175.			
734 735 736 737 788 739 740	Malaterre, Alphonsin Jeremiah Phillip Joseph. Edward Mary John.	Female do do do do do Eemale Male	Wife Husband Son do do Daughter Son	3 4 1 1
	176.			
741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749	Morin, Margaret. Pierre Adeline Pierre. Mary Jane Tobey Virginie St. Ann Mary	Female Male Female Female Male Female Male Temale do do	Wife. Husband Daughter Son Daughter Son Daughter do do do	3 4 1 1 1 1 *1
	177.			
750 751 752 753	Martel, Alexander Masalina Maxim. Armidas	Male Female Maledo	Father	3 3
	178.			
754 755 756 757 758	Martel J. B	Male Female Maledo	Widower Son Daughter Sondo	4 2 1
	179.			
759 760 761 762	Montreal, Francois Adele. Margaret Xavier	Male Female do Male	Father	2 2
	180.			
763 764	Morin, Andre, jr	Male Female	FatherWife	2 2
	181.			
765 766 767	Martin, Mary	Female Maledo	Wife	1 2
	182.			
768 768½ 769 770 771	McCloud, Margaret. La Glowe- Elise Louis. Baptist	Female	Wife	80 68

^{*} Months.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
	183.			
772 773 774 775 776	Morin, Alexander	Male Femaledododo	Wife	4 4 1 1
777	Phillip Alfred. 184.	do	Adopted nephew	1
779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787	Morin, Adele Andrew John B Alfred Peter Sarah Louis. Patrick Christine Michael	Female Male do do do do do female Male do Female Male Male Female Female Female Male Female	Husband Sondodo Daughter. Sondo	4 4 2 1 1 1
789	Marie Louise	Female	Daughter	*
790 791	Morin, Isidore	Male Female	Father	2
	186.			
792 793 794 795 796	McCloud, Marie Peter Sarah Jane Mary Rosin	Female	Husband	2 4 1 1
	187.			
797 798	Morin, Alex., jr. Philomeme 188.	Male Female	FatherWife	2
799	Martel, Joseph. Mary Jane.	Male Female	FatherWife	2
301	189.	Male	Tradhan	
802 803 804	Madeau, Joseph. Susan Mary Virginie.	Female	Wife	4
	190.			
305	Nolan, Charlotte	Female	Widow	8
306 307 308 309	Perrouteau, Madalau. Xavier Caroline. Rosalie	Female Male Female	Son	4
	192.			
310	Poitra Mary	Female	Widow	
811 812 813	Poitra, William Alphonsin Julien	Male Female	Father	2

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
314 315	194. Poitra, Chasseur	Male	FatherWife	
816 817 818 819 820	Catharine Bastian Napoleon Philomeme Ladeux Marie Ladeux Deimi Anna Ladeux	Female	Sondo Adopted daughterdododo	
21	195. Poitra, Gabriel, sr.	Male	Father	
322 323 324	Isabel Norbert Laura	Female Female	Wife	
	196.			
325 326	Poitra, Charles (No. 1)	Male Female	FatherWife	
327		Mala	Father.	
828 829 830	Poitra, Charles (No. 2)	Male Female Male	Wife	
331 332 333 334	Modest Marie Rose Alfred Elizabeth Alexarder Emily	Male Female Male	Daughter	
335 336 337 338	Emily Jules Norbet Alfred	Female Maledodo	Daughter Sondodo	×
	198.			
339 340 341	Parisier, Ignasus	Male Female Male	Father. Wife Son	
	199.			
842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850	Parisier, Edward. Blandin. Henry Celina Edward. Joseph. Justine Elise Louise	MaleFemaleMaleFemaledo	Daughter Sondo	
	200.			
851 852 853 854 855 856 856	Page, Charles Mary Ezear Baptist Alexander Abraham Louis	do	Father. Wife Son do do do do do	
358	201. Poitra, Henry	Male	Father	
859 860 861 862 863 864	Mary. Joseph Celina Mary. Angelic John	Female do do do Male	WifeSonDaughterdo	1
	202.			
865 866 867	Premeau, Jane	Female Male	Wife. Husband	

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	203.			
868 869 870 871 872 873 874	Pettier, Jacques Angelie. Marie Alex. Victor Bartholomew Josephine. Julian	MaleFemaleMaledoFemaleMale	Father. Wife. Daughter Sondo Daughter Son. Son.	5 5 3 2 1 1
	204.			
875 876 877	Pettier, Baptist Pauline Cutbbert (Ladeux)	Male Female Male	Wife	4 5
878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885	Joseph (Ladeux) Eliza. Jerome. Joseph. Amelia. Rosalie. Clemence. Alexander	Female do Male	Daughter	1 1 1 1 1 1
	205.			
887 888 889 890 891	Pepin, Eugene Sarah Mary Rose Maty Isabel	Male Femaledododo		3 2
	206.			
892 893	Pettier, Pierre	Male Female	FatherWife	7
894 895	Pariseur, David	Male Female	Father	64
	208.			
896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904	Pettier, Paul. Louis. Isadore Francois Robert Alfred Mary Rosin John Baptist Alexander	do Female Male	Wife	
	209.			
905 906 907 908 909 910 911	Paulet, Marie Antoine Alfred Virginie Jacob Clemence Marie	Female do Female Male Female do Female do do	Husband	
	210.			
912 913 914 915 916	Pepin, Solomon. Margaret Octavie Joseph Mary Vitali	do	Father. Daughterdododo	
2177	Poitre Toronh 1st	Wale	Tather	
917 918 919 920 921	Poitra, Joseph 1st. Alphonsin Joseph Charles Alphonsin	Male Female Maledo Female	Wife	

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	212.			
922	Poitra, Joseph 2d	Male Female	Father	24
	213.			
924 925 926 927 928	Roussin, Madeline Eustash Mary Rosin Pascal	Female Female do Male	Wife Husband Daughter do	3 3 1
20	214.	muo	Contraction	
929 930 931 932 933 934	Reno, Angelique. John (white) Hulford Cordelia St. Ann George	Female do do do do do do Male	Wife Husband Son Daughter . do Son	3 4 1
	215.			
935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942	Rolette, Joseph Sarah Emily Joseph Josephine Martin Louis Alex Anna Jane	Maledo	Father Wife Daughter Son Daughter Son Odo Daughter Daughter Daughter	1
	216.			
943 944 945 946 947 948	Rolette, Edmund Lucy- Delia Mary Joseph Ledeux Alice	Maledododododo	Father	3 2 1 †1
	217.			
949	Rolette, Joseph, Mrs., sr	Female	Widow	6
950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957	Rolette, M. Jerome. Celina Emily Jane Joseph Mary Ernestine Eleanor	Maledodododododododododododododo	Father. Wife Daughter do Son Daughter do do do	3 3 1 1
	219.			
958 959 960 961 962 963	Renville, Octave Jossett Alexis John B Mary Rose. Mary Cecil	MaleFemaledoFemaledo	Father	3 3 1 1 1 1
	220.			
964 965 966 967	Smith, Joseph, jr. Julia Ashur Flora	Male Female Male Female	Father Wife Son Daughter	64
	221.			
968 969 970 971	Smith, Joseph, sr Caroline. Zachary Charles.	Male Female Maledo	Father	1

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age.
	222.			
972 973 974 975 976	San Grait, Caroline Alphonso. Marie Celina J. Baptist.	Female Female do Male	Wife. Husband Daughter do Son	3:
	223.			
977 978 979	St. Pierre, Louise Marie François Martin	Female Maledo	WidowSondo	6 2 2
8	224.			
980 981 982 983 984	Smith, Israel Mary Roger Thifault Louis Thifault Louis.	Male Female Maledodo	Father. Wife Brother-in-lawdo Son	3: 2' 1: *10
985 986 987 988 989	Thomas, Julia	Female do female do do	Wife Son Daughter do	34
	226.		100000	
990 991 992 993	Thifault, Louis. Susan Helen John Baptist.	Male Female do Male	Father. Wife Stepdaughter. Grandson.	6:
	227.			
994 994½ 995 996 997 998 999	Thomas, Joseph Catharine. Clodia John Celina Alexander. Thomas, Adele	MaledodoMaleFemaleFemale	Father. Wife Daughter. Son Daughter. Son Daughter. Daughter.	10 11 11
	228.			
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008	Turcott, John Baptist Margaret Angelique Francois. William Celine Pierre Collin Mary	Male Femaledo Maledo Female Maledo Femaledo	Father. Wife Daughter. Son. do Daughter. Sondo Daughter. Daughter.	53
	229.			
1009 1010 1011	Turcott, Daniel	Male Female Male	Father	20
	230.			1
1012 1013 1014 1015	Turcott, Napoleon. Madeline. Marie Lonise. Antoine.	Male Femaledo Male	Father	34
1010		Wole	Tother	
1016	Thomas, William	Male Female	Father	2 2

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS ON RESERVATION-Continued.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
	232.			
018	Vandall T Pantiat	Molo	Father	4
019	Vandall, J. Baptist	Male Female	Wife	4
020	Frank	Male	Son	1
021	Angel	Female	Daughter	Î
022	Angel Celina	do	do	1
023	Mary	ob.	do	
024	Johú Patrick	Male	Sondo	
025	Patrick	do	do	
026	Joseph		do	1
	233.			1
	400.			1
027	Vivier, Francois 2d	Male	Father	1 9
028	Theresa	Female	Wife	1 5
029	Mary Jane	do	Daughter	×
	The same of the sa			
1	234.			1.
030	Vallie, Baptist	Molo	Father	
031	Sophia	Male Female	Father Wife	1 4
032	Sophia Celina	do	Daughter	1
033	Margaret	do	Son	1
034	John Baptist	Male	Son	
035	Abraham	do	Daughter	
036	Mary	Female	Daughter	
	235.			
	The state of the s			
037	Vivier, Ambrose	Male	Father	1
038	Genevieve	Female	Wife	11:
039	Marie			1 0
040	Theresa. Napoleon	do	SonDaughter	
041	Adele	Male	Non-phi-	1 9
042 043	St. Ann	remaie	Daugnter	1
044	Philomeme.	do	do	
OZZ	A miomomorane			
	236.			1
045 046	Vivier, Francois, sr	Male Female	FatherWife	7
	237.			
	2011			1
047	Wilkie, John Baptist	Male	Father	1
048	Marie	Female	FatherWife	1
049	Philomeme	do	Granddaughter	1
050	Rosalie	do	do	1 3
051	Clara	00	00	1
	238.			1
	400.			
052	Wilkie, Albert	Male	Father	
053	Josephine	Female	FatherWife	
054	Mary	do	Daughter	
	239.	A CONTRACTOR		
055	Wilkie, Augustine, sr	Male	Father	
056	Joseph	do	Father	
000			5011	1
	240.			
057	Wilkie, J. Baptist, 2d	Male	Father	
058	Sarah	Female	Wife	
059	John B	Male	Son	
060 061	AlbertVirginie	Female	Daughter	
062	Joseph.	Male	Son	
063	William	do	do	
	241.			
064	Wilkie, Augustine, jr	Male	Father	
065	Octavie	H'emale	Wife	
066	La Rose Virginie	do	Daughter	1
067	Madeline	do	Daughterdodo	
969				1
068	Mary Cecil	do	do	
068 069 070	Mary Cecil John Augustine	do Male	do	

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ag
	242.			
1071 1072 1073	Wilkie, Gabriel	Male Female Male	Father	2 2
1074 1075 1076	Raphael Pierre Alfred Simon Charrett	do	do Brother-in-law	*1
	243.	353		
1077 1078 1079	Wilkie, Alexander Louis Rosin	Male Female	Father	5 1
	244.			
1080 1081 1082 1083 1084	Wallet, Moses Melamie John Baptist. Joseph. Josephine.		Wife	3
	245.		Zungavoz	
1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091	Wallet, Ambroise. Josephine. Adeline. Joseph Mary Philomeme	do Male Female	WifeDaughterdo	
	246.			
1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099	Wilkie, Antoine Jossett Antoine Mary Napoleon Moses John Mary Jane	Female Male Female Male do do	Daughter Son do	1 1
	247.			
1100 1101 1102 1103	Le Brun, Marie LouisAdolph (white) Oscar Joseph	Female Maledodo	Husband	2 3
	248.			
1104	Brenner, Christine	Female	Single	1
	Part of Family No. 8.			
1105 1106 1107 1112	Azure, Joseph Baptist Joseph Delorme Sampson Patie	do	do	1

* Days.

† Months,

‡ Add error 5.

Correct number of families, 245.

 $Recapitulation\ of\ census\ of\ mixed\ bloods\ residing\ within\ the\ Turtle\ Mountain\ Reservation,\\ October\ 1,\ 1892.$

0.	Name.	No. of male adults.	No. of female adults.	No. of male minors.	No. of female minors.	No. of male orphans.	No. of female orphans.	Tota
1	Aiken, Archibalt	2	1	1	3			
2	Azure, Antoine, sr	1		1	2			
3	Aguno Doton	1		5	3			
1	Allery, Margarett Azure, Joseph	1	1	3	1			
5	Azure, Joseph	1	1	1	1			
6	Azure, Alexander Azure, Margarett Azure, Isidore	1	1					
7	Agure Taidana	1		1	1			
8 9	Agura Fragina		1	4	2 2			
0	Agure François No 1	1	1	3	2			
1	Agure Antoine No 2	1	1	2	1			
2	Azure, Francois, No. 1 Azure, Antoine, No. 2 Azure, Andre, 2d	1	1	1	1			
3	Azure, Piere, 2d	î	1	Ì	1			
1	Azure, Jerome	1	Î	2				
5	Azure, Charles, sr	1	1					
3	Azure, Charles, jr	1	1	1	1			
7	Aznra (dehria)	2	1					
3	Azure, Andre, No. 1 Azure, J. B Azure, Mary	1	1					
)	Azure, J. B	1	1	1				
)	Azure, Mary	1	1	1				
	Azure, Bruno	1	1	2	1			
2	Azure, Moses Azure, Benjamine	1	1	2				
1	Allery, Abraham	1	1 1	1	2			
5	Azure François No 2	1	1	1	4			
5	Baker Jassett	1	1	1	2			
7	Bruce, Rosalie	1	1	3	1			
3	Baker, Jassett. Bruce, Rosalie Belgarde, Baptist.	1	1	2	3			
)			1					
)	Belgarde, Madalaine	1	. 1	2	4			
	Belgarde, Madalaine Belgarde, Gilbert Roger, Abraham	1	1		1			
2	Roger, Abraham	2	1	2				
3	Belgarde, Bazil	1	1					
	Belgarde, Norbert	1 1	1	2	1			
	Belgarde, Theodore, sr	1	1	1	1			
3	Bellaman, Gabriel	1	1	4 2	1			
	Roger, Abraham Belgarde, Bazil Belgarde, Norbert Belgarde, Theodore, sr Bendman, Gabriel Belgarde, Theodore, jr Blackbird, Margaret Belgarde, Joseph Belgarde, Louis Brunell, John Brien, Theodore Brien, Jenoir Brien, Antoine Belgarde, Jaques	1	1 1	4	3			
3	Relearde Joseph	1	1	1	1			
)	Belgarde Louis	1	1	3	1			
Ĺ	Brunell, John.	1	1	5				
2	Brien, Theodore	1	1	3	2			
3	Brien, Jenoir	1	1		1			
1	Brien, Antoine	1	1	3				
5	Belgarde, Jaques. Cluthier, Thomas	1	1	1				
;	Cluthier, Thomas	1						
7	Champagne, J. B., sr	2	1	2	2			
3	Champagne, Jerome	1		2	2			
)	Champagne, J. B., jr	1	1	2	2			
	Cura Tustina	1	1	2	1			
	Cyre, Justine	4	1	2	1			
3			1	1	3			
	Charbonneau, Peter	î	1		1			
5	Charbonneau, Peter. Caplett, Alexander	1	2		1			
;	Deconfean John B	2	1	2	2			
	Decouteau, Joseph Decouteau, Daniel Delorme, Batrice.	1	1					
3	Decouteau, Daniel	1	1	1				
	Delorme, Batrice	1	1	2	2			
)	Decouteau, Moses	1	1	1	2 2			
	Decouteau, Frank	1 2	1 1		1			
	Decouteau, Louis, sr	1	1	4	1			
	Dovie Louis	. 1	1	*	1			
)	Davis, Alexander	1	1	2	2			
;	Davis, William, sr	1	1	2	2 2			
	Davis, Alexander Davis, William, sr Davis, Jerome Davis, Michael	î	Î	1	2			
3	Davis, Michael	1	1	2	2			
}	Davis, John Babust, St.	1	1	1	1			
)	Ducham, Elise	1	1	1	1			
1	Davis, William, jr	1	2	2				
2	Delorme Joseph 1st	1	1	1	7			
3	Dejarlais, Andre	2	1	2	4			
5	Deforme, Bernhardt	1		3	1 3			
6	Duffinais, Charles	1	1 1		1			
7	Duffinais, Joseph	1		1	1			
1	Dejarlais, Francois, jr Duc-pt, Henry Ducept, Baptist	1 1	1 1	1	1			
8								

Recapitulation of census of mixed bloods residing within the Turtle Mountain Reservation, October 1, 1892—Continued.

No.	Name.	No. of male adults.	No. of female adults.	No. of male minors.	No. of female minors.	No. of male orphans.	No. of female orphans.	Total.
80	Dejarlais, Margarett	1	1	1	1			4
81	Dejarlais, Antoine	1	1	2				4
82	Dejarlais, Rogers	1		2				3
83	Decouteau, Norbert	1	1	1 2				4
84 i 85	Dejarlais, Francois, sr Ducept, Piere	2 1	1 1	2				5 2
86	Dejarlais, F. X.	1	1	4	1			7
87	Decouteau, James	1	1					7 3 2 2 2 2 7 2 3 3 7 3
88	Davis, Leander	î	î					2
89	Durne, Mary	1	1					2
90	Decouteau. Louis	1	1					2
91	Davis, J. B., jr	2	1	1	3			7
92	Enno, Marie Rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	1					2
93 94	Enno, Theresa.	1	1		1			9
95	Frederick, Joseph	1	1	1	4			5
96	Frederick, Joseph, sr. and jr		i			1	1	3
97	Frederick. Diome	1	î	1	1			
98	Fagnant, William	1	1	3	1			6
99	Foi, Piere Falcon, Elie	1	1					2
100	Falcon, Elie	1		1	1			3
101	Fourmere, Norbert	1	1					2 3 2 2 2 2
102 103	Granbois, Paul	1	1					2
104	Gourneau, Joseph, jr Gorneau, Joseph, sr	3	1					4
105	Goddon, Louis.	2	î	1	1			5
106	Gorneau, Louis	1	î		î			3
107	Gourneau, Batrice	1	1					2
108	Gourneau, Joseph, 2d	1	1		1			3
109	Grant, Cuthbert	1		3				4
110	Graubois, Isidore	1	1	4	2			8
111 112	Graubois, Batrice	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	2 1	2 1			6
113	Grant, Piere	1	1	1	1			5 2
114	Grant, John Baptist	1	1	2	2			6
115	Gaugnon, Susan		î					1
116	Gardner, Anastasis	1	1	3	4			9
117	Hayes, Veronic	1	1		1			3
118	Herman, Edward	2	1	1				4
119	Herman, Henry	1	1	1				3
$\frac{120}{121}$	Houle, Antoine	4	1					5
122	Houle, Charles Houle, Joseph, jr	1	1 1	2 2	9			4
123	Houle, Abraham	1	1	4	2			7
124	Houle, Cuthbert	î						2
125	Houle, Joseph, sr	1	1	1	1			4
126	Jerome, St. Mathew	1	1	2				4
127	Jerome, Martin	1	1		5			7
128	Jeannott, La Rose	1	1		1			3
129	Jerome, Roger	1						1
130 131	Kiplin, Margarett	1	1					1
132	Kiplin, Joseph Kiplin, Gilbert	1	1 1	1 3	. 1			5
133	La Piere, Moses		1					3
134	Laframboise, Margarett	1	1					2
135	Langer, J. Baptist	1	1	2	2			2
136	Laverdure Piere	1	1					2
137	Lafromboise, Michael	1	1	2	1			5
138	Lafromboise, Michael Lafromboise, Noriss	3	1		2			6
139	Larrom borse, Joseph	1	1	2	2			6
140 141	Laverdure, David Lafontaine, Isabell	1	1	2	2			4
142	Lafontaine, Louis.	1	1	2	4			8
143	Lafromboise, J. B	1	1	-	T			2
144	Lavallie, Jassett	1	î	2	4			8
145	Langer, Joseph	î	î	ī				3
146	Lafontaine, Madaline	1	1	4	1			7
147	Laverdure, Piere	1	1	3	4			9
148	Lefort, Rosalie	1	1	1	2			5
149	Laverdure, Joseph	2 1	1	1	1			5
150 151	Layerdure, William Laquett, Frezine	1	1 1	1 1				3
152	Lagenionier, Eliza	1	1	1	1			2 3 6
153	Landry Margarett	1	1	2	2			6
154	Landry Frances	1	î					2
155	Landry, Napoleon Lacerte, Piere	1		1				2
	Lacerte, Piere	1	1		1			3
156		1 1	1 4	4	. 4		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
157	Langer, Frank	1	1	1	1			4
	Langer, Frank. Ledeux, Antoine. Lafontaine, Octave.	1	1	1	4	1		2 2 3 4 1 7

Recapitulation of census of mixed bloods residing within the Turtle Mountain Reservation, October 1, 1892—Continued.

No.	Name.	No. of male adults.	No. of female adults.	No. of male minors.	No. of female minors.	No. of male orphans.	No. of female orphans.	Total.
161	Lafournais, Joseph	1	1	2	2			-
162	Le Rat. Pierre	1	1					2
163	Latraille Alexander	-1	1	2				4
164	Lucier, Josett	1	1	1	2			-
165	Lucier, Josett Lafrombois, Joseph Marion, Ann Marion, Elise	1	1					2
166	Marion, Ann	1	1					2
167	Marion, Elise	3	1	1	2			
L68 L69	Malaterie, Rebecca	1	1	3	2			
170	Malaterie, Cecil	1	1		1			4
171	Montreil, Alexis	1	1		1]
172		1	1	4	1			-
173	Martel, Alexander Martel, J. B. Montriel, Francis	1	1	5	2			(
174	Martel, Alexander	1	1	1	1			4
175	Martel, J. B	1		3	1			1
L76	Montriel, Francis	1	1	1	1			4
L77	Mooire, Andre, jr. Martin, Mary McCloud, Margarett	1	1					
178	Martin, Mary	1	1	1				
179 180	McCloud, Margarett	1	1	2 3	1 2			
181	Morin, Adele	1	1	6	3			1
182	Morin, Alexander Morin, Adele Morin, Isidore McCloud, Marie	1	1	0	0			1
183	McCloud Marie	1	1		3			1
184	Morin Alex ir	1	1					
185	Martel Joseph	1	1					
186	Morin. Alex. jr. Martel, Joseph Nadeau, Joseph Molar, Charlotte.	1	1		2			
187	Molar, Charlotte		1					
188	Deronteau Madanne		1	1	2			4
189	Poitra, Mary Poitra, William Poitra, Chasseur		1					
190	Poitra, William	1	1		1			
191	Poitra, Chasseur	3	1		3			
192	Poitra, Gabriel	1	1	1	1			
193	Politra, Charles, No. 1	2	1 1	6	3			1
195	Poitra, Charles, No. 1 Poitra, Charles, No. 2 Parisier, Ignassius	2	1	0	9			1
196			1	4	3			
197	Page Charles	1	î	5				
198	Page, Charles Poitra, Henry Premeau, June Peltier, Jaques	1	1	2	3			
199	Premeau. June	1	1	2 1				1
200	Peltier. Jaques	1	2	3	1			
201	Peltier, Baptist Pepin, Eugene Peltier, Riere Parisier, David	1	1	5	4			11
202	Pepin, Eugene	1	1		3			
203	Peltier, Riere	1	1					1
204	Parisier, David	1	1					
205	Peltier, Paul. Paulet, Marie Pepin, Solomon. Poitra, Joseph, 1st	1	1	6 2	1 3			
207	Popin Solomon	1	1	-	4			
208	Poitre Joseph 1st	1	1	2	1			
209			1	1				
210	Roussin, Madalin	1	1	1	2			
211	Reno, Angelique	1	1	2	2			1
212	Rolette, Joseph	1	2	3	2			1
413	Roussin, Madalin Reno, Angelique Rolette, Joseph Rolette, Edmund Rolette, Lecoph Mrs. cr	1	1	1	3			
214			1					
215 1	Rolette, M. Jerome	1	1	5	1			
216	Kenville, Octave	1	1	2	2			
117	Smith, Joseph, jr		1 1	1 2	1			
219	Smith, Joseph, sr	1	1	1	2			
220	San Grait, Caroline St. Pierre, Louis Marie Smith, Israel	2	1	1	-			
!21 I	Smith Israel	ī	1	3				
222			1	2	2			
223	Thefoult. Louis	1	1	1	1			
224	Thefoult, Louis Thomas, Joseph Turcott, John Baptist	1	1	3	2			
225	Turcott, John Baptist	1	1	4	3			
226		1	1	1				
227	Turcott, Napoleon Thomas, William Vandall, J. Baptist	1	1	1	1			
228	Thomas, William	1	1					
229	Vandall, J. Baptist	1	1	4	3			
230	VIVIER, Francois	1 1	1	2	1 3			
232	Vollie, Baptist	1	1	1	5			
	Vivier, Ambrose	1	1	1	3			
233		1						
233	Wilkie John Baptist	1	1		1 25			
233 234 235	Wilkie Albert	1	1		3 1			
233	Wilkie, John Baptist Wilkie, Albert Wilkie, Augustine, sr Wilkie, J. Baptist, 2d Wilkie, Augustine, jr	1 1 1		1				

Recapitulation of census of mixed bloods residing within the Turtle Mountain Reservation, October 1, 1892—Continued.

No.	Name.	No. of male adults.	No. of female adults.	male	female	male	No. of female orphans.	Total.
239 240 241 242 243 244 245	Wilkie, Gabriel Wilkie, Alexander Wallet, Moses Wallet, Ambrose Wilkie, Antoine Le Brun, Adolph Brenner, Christine Part of family No. 8	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	4 2 1 2	1 1 4 4 2 1			6 3 5 7 8 4 1 3
	Total	262	229	320	297	2	2	1, 112
	Grand total mixed bloods	263 79 74	230 86 74	320 58 112	297 59 103	2 1	2	1, 114 283 362
	Total	416	390	489	459	3	2	1,759

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, taken by the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission at Belcourt, N. Dak., October 1, 1892.

MIXED BLOODS IN VICINITY OF RESERVATION.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	1.	1 6		- 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Amyott, Louis Isabell Peter Adelain Adel Veronica Virginie	do	Father Wife Son Daughter do do do do	50 50 20 16 14 15
8 9 10 11	2. Allery, Baptist Mary Gabriel Julia.	Male Female Male Female	Father	38
12 13 14 15	3. Allery, Michael	Male Female Male Female	Father. Wife. Grandson. Granddaughter	77 73 10
	4.			1 04
16 17 18 19 20 21	Amyott, Gabriel Betsy Mary Rose Rosalie Gabriel Claudia	do Male	Father. Wife Daughterdo Son Daughter	3:
	5.			100
22 23 24	Amyott, Astasia Theodore Louis.	Female Maledo	Widowdo	39
	6.			
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	Allery, Andrew J Jossett Batrice Alphensin William Jean Marie Margaret Virginie Elizabeth	Maledo Female	Father. Wife. Son Daughter. Son do Daughter do do do	49 36 16 14 11 8

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS IN VICINITY OF RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age.
	7.			
34 35 36 37	Allery, Andrew, sr	Male Female dodo	Father	66 68 22 20
	8.			
38 39 40 41	Azure, Antoine Margaret Moses Joseph	Male Female Maledo	Son	38 60 E
	9.			
42 43 44 45	Azure, Jonas. Adalaid Marie Joseph	MaledoMale	Father	33 23 4 2
40	10.	35-1-	77. //	
46 47 48 49 50	Azure, James Elisa Joseph. Clemence. William.	Male Female Male Female	Father Wife Son Daughter Son	29 25 3 *6
	11.			
51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	Amyott, François. Celina Joseph Celina Mary Justine François. John Daniel	Maledododo	Father Wife Son Daughterdo Son dodo	51 41 20 14 11 8
99	Josephine	remaie	Daughter	^4
	12.			
60	Allery, Napoleon	Male	Single	27
	13.			13
61 62	Amoyott, Louis, jr	Male Female	FatherWife	22 19
	14.			
63 64 65	Bottineau, Joseph Marie Rose. Antoine.	Male Female Male	Father. Wife. Son.	28 26 *11
	15.			
66 67 68	Baston, Justine. Charles. Joseph	Female Maledo	Wife. Husband. Son.	24 27 3
	16.			
69 70 71 72	Belgarde, Louis, sr Eliza Elizabeth Mary Aoela	Male Femaledo Male	Father	50 52 13 18
	17.			
73 74 75 76	Belgarde, Louis, jr Mary Richard Sarah Hilwie	Male Female Female Male	Father	35 26 8 9

^{*} Months.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	18.			
78 79	Belgarde, Charles	Male Female	FatherWife	27 24
	19.			
80 81 82 83 84 85 86	Bonneau, Victoria. L. Glone Marie Rose Alexis Mary Jane Reyiard. Virginie	Female Male Female Male Female Male Female	Husband Daughter. Son Daughter. Son	37 37 15 12 7 3 1
87	Brunnell, Jossett	Female	Wife	74
88 89	Joseph. Belgarde, Margaret	Male Female	Husband	74 110
	21.			
90 91 92 93 94	Belgarde, Antoine Julie Antoine Julian Name unknown.	Male Maledo Female	Wife	30 26 3 1 *10
	22.			
95 96 97 98 99	Bairhelette, Helen Antoine Virginia Marie Flora	do	Wife Husband. Daughterdodo	38 38 8 6 3
	23.			
100 101 102 103	Cadott, Piere. Catharine Moses. William James	Female Male	Father	49 43 16 10
	24.			
104 105 106 107	Charbonneau, Antoine. Frances. Victoria. Jerome.	Maledo	Father	38 34 14 10
	25.			
108 109	Cyre, Ester Alexander 26.	Female Male	WifeHusband	18 23
110 111 112	Davis, Joseph	Male	Wife	28 25 7 5
113 114 115 116	François. Jerome David Louis Ann	do	do do do Daughter	5 3 2 †4
	27.			
117	Delorme, Joseph, jr	Male	Single	22
	28.			
118	Delorme, Francis	Male Female	Father	53 21

 ${\it Census of the \ Turtle \ Mountain \ band \ of \ Chippewa \ Indians, \ October \ 1, \ 1892, etc. --Cont'd.}$

MIXED BLOODS IN VICINITY OF RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
120 121 122 123	Demarais, François	Male Femaledo Male	Wife	5 1 1
	30.			
124 125	Decouteau, Ezear	Male Female	FatherWife	
	31.			
126 127 128 129 130	Enno, Antoine, jr Mary Celina. Philomeme Alexander Mary	do	Father	*
	32.			
131 132 133 134 135	Gladue, Michael Julie Joseph Alfred Israel	Male Female Maledodo	Wife	
136 137 138 139 140 141	33. Gladue, Piere Isabel Virginie Joseph Peter Batrie Mary	Male	Son	
	34.			
142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150	Gladue, Charles Leviacded Charles Marie Louise Claude John Bruno William Louis	do do	Wife	
	35.			
151	Gladue, Joseph	Male	Single	-
152 153 154 155	Gladue, Julia Frank (white). Roselie	Female Male Female	Wife	-
156 157 158 159	Frank Adelia Mary Caroline		Son Daughter do do	NA TAN DES PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN PARTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN PA
	37.			-
160 161 162 163	Gossette, Rosalie. Alphonso Libby . Samuel Paul.	Female Female Male	Son	
	38.			
164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171	Henle, Alexander Margaret Baptist MarieRose Eliza Isabel Napoleon Frederick John	Male Female Male Female do Male do	Wife. Son Daughterdodo Son	

....do

....do

.....dododo

6

*6

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd. MIXED BLOODS IN VICINITY OF RESERVATION—Continued.

Relation. No. Indian name. Sex. Age. Male.... Female ... 173 Henle, Onizen..... Father..... Unizen Louise Louis . Mary St. Ann Napoleon Baptist. 174 175 176 177 Wife..... Male..... Female ... Son Daughter 9 Male.... Sondo 6 178 ...do 179 Jerome, Julian Male..... Single 27 Wife Husoand Daughter Female ... Jollibois, Marie..... 38 180 Marie Baptist Marie Matilde Mary Jane Mary Jose Delina Zilda Albert Male.... Female ... 181 49 18 16 183dodododo 184 do ...do ...do ...do Male... Son 185 10 187 Wife.... Husband Daughter Son Female ... 47 188 Jeaunott, Louise..... Marie Rose Raphaei Batrie Leon Virginie Marie Louise Joseph Male..... Female ... 189 190 13 191 Male.... ...do 10 193 .dodo Female ... Daughter.... 194 6 195 Female ... Daughter.... 2 Male.... 196 Son 26 Jerome, Alexander Male..... Single 25 197 Jerome, Daniel, sr..... 198 Male.... Father.... Daniel, sr. Mary Frederick. Virginie Edmond Deliae Julian Ferdnand Betsy Female ... 199 45 Male..... Female... 200 16 Male....dő 13 203 Femaledo 10 204 ..do 8 Male. 5 Female ... 1 Male..... Father.... Jeanott, John Demetel 19 Female ... Wife..... Wife ... Jollie, Mary ... Female ... Mary James J. (white) William George James John Marganet Male.... Husband Sondo 214 9do 215dodo Female ... Daughter.... Male.... &Q 218 Son 219 Jerome Daniel, jr Male..... Single King, Victorine, nee Brunell Finley Aggie. Female ... Wife..... Male..... Female ... Ameliadododo

Eloisedo

* Months.

Cerdelia

224

226

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS IN VICINITY OF RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Ago
	49.			
228 229 230 231 232 233 234	Lavaia, Peter Elise Joseph Zeraplinned Batrice Louise Mary	MaleFemaleFemaleFemaleFemaleFemalefemaledo	Father. Wife Son. Daughter Son Daughter dughter Daughter	30
	50.			
235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243	Lambert, Augustine Philomeme Israel Napoleon Peter Francois Joseph William Mary	dodododododododododododododododo	Sondo	38 11 13 13 13 14 15 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
	51.	-		
244 245 246 247 248 249 250	Lafournaise, Susan Batric Justine Mary Rose Eliza Marcelle Joseph	Female Female do do Male do do	Son	28 28 22 20 15 10
	52.			
259 260 261 262 263	Ladeux, Joseph. Adel. Alexander. Francois. Mary Louise	Male Maledo Female	WifeSondo	29 27 6
	53.			
264 265	Ladeux, Madaline	Female Male	Widow	75
	54.			
266 267 268	Martel, J. Baptist, jr Marie Rose. Donat	Male Female Male	Father. Wife Son.	25
	55.			
269 270 271 272 273	Marion, jr Justin Mary Eliza Roger Baptist	Maledodododo	Father Wife Daughter Son do	30 27
	56.			
274 275	Morin, Louis, jr	Male Female	FatherWife	20
	57.			
276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283	Morin, Peter Eliza Antoine Philomene Jossett Marie Rose Frederick Albert	Male	Wife Son Daughterdodo Son	46 46 23 18 16 14 8

No.	Indian name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	58.			
284 285 286 287 288 289 290	Nicholas, Eliza	Female Male do Female Male Female	Wife Son do Daughter Son Daughter Son Son	38
	59.			
291 292	Portra, Joseph	Male Female	Father	30
	60.			-
293 294	Portra, Charles	Male Female	FatherWife	22
	61.			
295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302	Parisier, Ezear Madalain David. Villanere Josephine Joseph Marie. Adelain	Male Female Male Female do Male Female do	Father. Wife Son Daughter do Son Daughter - do - Son Daughter - do	49 49 19 15 12 8 4
	62.			
303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311	Poitra, Marie Ann Gabriel, jr. Alfred Martin Xavier Monique Charles. Zachary Adalaid	Female do do do do Female Male do do do female do do female do female do female	Wife Husband Son do do Daughter Son do Daughter	32 46 18 12 10 8 6 4 2
	63.			
312 313 314	Parisier, Jerome	Male Female Male	FatherWife	34 28
315 316	Pagnant, Lassita Sampson	Female Male	Wife Husband	20
317 318 319 320	65. Richard, Jossett	Female Male Female do	Wife Husband Daughterdo	24 24 4 *8
	66.			
321 322 323	St. German, Rosin Francis Marie Theresa	Female Female	Wife - Husband	21 22
	67.			
324 325 326	St. Antona, Philomene. Alexander Alexander	Female Maledo	Wife	41 50 19
	68.			
327 328 329	St. Antona, John B	Male Female	Father Wife Daughter	27 23 2

^{*}Months.

Census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, October 1, 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

MIXED BLOODS IN VICINITY OF RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Indian Name.	Sex.	Relation.	Age
	69.			
330 331 332	Schindler, Elise F. W. (white) Hettie	Female Female	Husband	1
	70.			
33 34 35 36	Thifault, Thomas Margaret Vitalie Rafael	Male Female do Male	Father. Wife Daughter. Son	
	71.			
37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	Thomas, Thomas Margaret. Clemence. Norman Rosa William John Ellen. Mary.	Maledo Femaledo FemaleMaleFemaledo	Father. Wife Sondo Daughter. Son. Daughterdo	
45	Thomas, Louis Margaret.	Male Female	Father	
	73.			
47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54	Pepin, Ellen. Piere. Margaret. Ramael. Milda Elisie. Oliver. Anna.	Female Female Male Female Male Temale Male Female	DaughterDaughterdo Son	
	74.			
55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62	Turcott, Vital Adele Christine John Charles Patrice Ceulia Marie 75.	Maledodo Maledododododododo	Wife Daughter Son	
63	Villneuve, Pascal	Male	Single	
	76.			
64 65 66 67 68	Lissott, Julia Piere Joseph Etiene Rosina	Femaledodofemale	WifeHusband SondoDaughter.	
69 70	Rosali Alfred	Male	do Son	
71 72	Betsy Ledeault John B. Ledeault Le Mary Margaret Le Mary (no name)	Female Female Female	Mother Son. Wife Daughter	

^{*} Months.

Recapitulation of census of mixed bloods residing outside of the reservation.

0.	Name.	No. of male adults.	No. of female adults.	No. of male minors.	No. of female minors.	Total
1	Amyott, Louis	1	1	1	4	
2	Allery, Baptist	1	1	1	1	
3	Allery, Michael	1	1	1	1	
4	Amyott, Gabriel	1	1	1	3	
5	Amyott, Ustasie		1	2		
6 !	Allery, Andrew, jr	1	1	3	4	
7	Allery, Andrew, sr	1	2		1	
8	Azure, Antoine, 2d	1	1	2		
9	Azure, Jonas	1	1	1	1	
0	Azure, James	1	1	2	1 3	
1	Amyott, Louis	1	1	4	9	
2 3	Amyott, Louis, jr	1	1			
1	Bottineau, Joseph	1	1	1		
5	Bastine, Justine	1	1	1		
6	Belgarde, Louis, sr	1	1	1	1	
7 :	Belgarde, Louis, jr	î	î	2	î	
3 :	Belgarde, Chas	î	î			
9 1	Bonneau, Victoria	1	ī	2	3	
0	Brunell, Jossett	1	2			
1	Belgarde. Antoine	1	2	2	1	
2 !	Bershelett, Helen	1	1		3	
3	Cadot, Piere	1	1	2		
4	Charbonneau, Antoine	1	1	1	1	
5	Cyre, Ester	1	1			
6	Davis, Joseph	1	1	4	1	
7 ;	Delorme, Joseph, jr	1 1 1				
3	Delorme, Francois	1	1			
9	Demarais, Francois		1	1	1	
)	De Couteau, Ezear	1	1			
1	Enno, Antoine, jr	1	1	1	2	
2	Gladue, Michael	1	1	3		
3	Gladue, Piere	1 2	1	2 5	2	
5	Gladue, Charles	1	1	9	1	
3	Gladue, Joseph	1	1	1	5	
7	Gossette, Rosalie	1	1	1 2	1	i
8	Henle, Alexander	1	1	4	3	
9 :	Henle, Onizem	1	Î	3	1	
0	Jerome, Julian	î				
1	Jollibois, Marie	î	1	1	5	
2	Jeaunott, Louise	2	1	3	3	
3 ;	Jerome, Alexander	1				
4	Jerome, Daniel, sr	1	1	2	5	
5	Jeaunott, John	1	1			
6	Jollie, Mary	1	1	5	1	
7 :	Jerome, Daniel, jr	1				
3	King, Victorine Lavaia, Peter		1	1	6	
9	Lavaia, Peter	1	1	2	3	
0	Lambert, Augustine	1	1	6	1	
1	Lafournaise, Susan	1	3	2 2	1 1	
	Taducer, Joseph	1	1	1	1	
3	Laducer, Joseph Laducer, Madalaine Martel, J. Baptist, jr	1	1	1		
4	Marien, J. E	1	1	2	1	
3	Morni, Louis, ir	1	1		1	
7	Morni, Louis, jr Morni, Peter	2	î	2	3	
3	Nicholas, Eliza.		1	4	2	
9	Poitra, Joseph	1	î			
) [Poitra, Charles	î	Î			
1	Parisier, Ezear	1	ī	2	4	
2	Poitra, Marie Ann	ī	1	5	2	
3	Parisier, Jerome	1	1	1		
1	Pagnant, Lasita	1	1			
5	Richards, Jossett	1	1		2	1
3	St. Germain, Rosin	1	1		1	1
7		1	1	1		
3	St. Antono, J. Baptist	1	1		1	1
9	Schindler, Elise	1	1		1	
	St. Antono, J. Baptist. Schindler, Elise Thifault, Thomas Thomas, Thomas. Thomas, Louis. Turpin, Ellen.	1	1	1	1	
L	Thomas, Thomas	1	1	3	3	
2	Thomas, Louis	1	1			
3 1	Turpin, Ellen	1	1	2	4	1
1	Turout, vrbat	1	1	2	4	1
5	Villneuve, Pascal			1		
6	Lissott, Juli	1	1	3	2	1
8	Ledault, Betsy Ledault, John B.	***************************************	1			
	Lichard, O Ulli D	1				

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Rolette, 88:

We, the undersigned, members of the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission, do hereby certify and make report that, pursuant to an act of Congress approved July 13, 1892, providing among other things the appointment of said commission, we have taken the census of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, including full and mixed bloods, and that the foregoing list of persons constitute the said band and are entitled to consideration by the United States and to share in all tribal funds, annuities, allotments, or other property.

Dated October 1, A. D. 1892.

P. J. MCCUMBER, JOHN W. WILSON, Chairman, W. WOODVILLE FLEMMING, Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, June 7, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference for report, of a letter from Mr. George P. Bradstreet, clerk of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, dated May 29 ultimo, inclosing, at the suggestion of Mr. McMillan, of the subcommittee, to whom it has been referred, Senate bill No. 925, "A bill to provide for the support and civilization of the Turtle Mountain band of the Pembina Chippewa Indians and to extinguish their title to lands claimed by them in the Territory of Dakota," with the request that said committee be furnished any information that may be in the possession of the Department, touching the questions arising under said bill.

In reply I would respectfully state that this bill, in its original form, was referred to the Department in February last by Mr. Chairman Dawes, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and this office was called upon and submitted a report thereon to the Department, under date

March 11 following.

That report is embodied in and forms the subject-matter, for the most part, of House Report No. 1144 (to accompany bill H. R. 1885), a copy of which I inclose for the information of the Senate Committee, as be-

ing most convenient for reference.

Since the introduction of the bill, but more especially since the rendition of my report, effort has been made, by those especially interested in having the lands to which the bill relates opened to white settlement, to show that the Sioux and possibly the Assinaboines are, or rather were, by reason of occupancy, the real owners of the territory claimed by the Chippewas, and that the claim of the latter to ownership is therefore unwarranted and without foundation and should in nowise

receive recognition.

As the origin of the Chippewa title to these lands is not a matter of record, not having been vested by statute or treaty provision, and as their claim is based wholly upon those natural rights which have ever been recognized as belonging to the Indians in respect of unceded territory, I have endeavored to determine, by careful examination of office records and correspondence, reports of explorations, military and civil, old maps, etc., the actual merits of the claim set up by the Chippewas to the lands in question, and at the same time whether either the Sioux or Assinaboines, as claimed, have any title to or interest in any portion of said lands.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the subject, however, I desire to say that it is not improbable that the suggestion in my report

to the Department, dated February 14, to which reference has been made, that, "if any of the Sioux tribe ever claimed this country all such claim was relinquished by the treaty of April 29, 1868," may have strengthened the opinion of those who are, very properly, interested in opening the lands in question to settlement, if indeed it did not suggest the idea that the Sioux were perhaps the more rightful claimants to the territory claimed by the Chippewas.

Were a claim established in favor of the Sioux all obstacles were removed, for, by the second article of the above-mentioned treaty, the Sioux relinquished all claims or right in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as was embraced within the limits of a permanent reservation (established under said treaty) far removed

from the lands now the subject of consideration.

If such is the case I would simply say that it was not my intention in making the statement referred to to convey the impression that the office acknowledges that as a fact the Sioux have at any time laid claim to the territory under discussion. Not at all. This office is in possession of no evidence showing that the Sioux ever laid claim to that part of the country. It must be remembered that the Sioux were for years the most powerful and warlike tribe on the plains; that they waged inveterate and bloody warfare against many of their neighboring tribes, and that in their arrogance and power they did not hesitate to extend their claims to territory anywhere, as best suited their pride, inclination, or convenience.

With Indians, as with other people, it is one thing to claim and an-

other thing to maintain or establish a claim.

Of all the wars waged by the Sioux none have been so protracted and bloody as those against the Chippewas. They were hereditary enemies. Their hunting grounds adjoined, and interminable war was the consequence. Had the various Sioux tribes at any time united against the Chippewas, undoubtedly, by great superiority of numbers, they might have gained a foothold in the Chippewa country from which they could not have been driven. But it appears the Sioux were never so united, and the Chippewas consequently held their ground, if they did not extend their territory.

The very language of the article of the treaty to which I have referred indicates, I think, that the Sioux were not accredited with having always been unpretentious in their claims to territory, to say the least. The language there used is not often employed in treaties. Generally it has been found that the claims of a tribe or nation could be determined and described by metes and bounds. Not so in the case

of the Sioux, as the language of the treaty clearly indicates.

I have said this much in explanation of the statement above referred to.

Perhaps the most important evidence at hand, touching the matter to which our attention is directed, is to be found in the report of a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1872 (17 Stats., p. 281), to investigate the title and interest of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians to the lands mentioned in Article II of the treaty concluded with said Indians February 19, 1867.

By the terms of said treaty (Article II) the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands ceded to the United States the right to construct wagon roads, railroads, mail stations, etc., over and across the lands claimed by them, said lands so claimed being described as follows: Bounded on the south and east by the treaty line of 1851 and the Red River of the

North to the mouth of Goose River; on the north by the Goose River and a line running from the source thereof by the most westerly point of Devils Lake to the Chief's Bluff, at the head of James River; and on the west by the James River to the mouth of Mocosin River and thence to Kampeska Lake (designated on accompanying map by red lines).

Some doubt having arisen thereafter as to the right of said Indians to claim exclusive occupancy of all the territory thus described, the commission above referred to, consisting of Messrs. Moses N. Adams, William H. Forbes, and James Smith, jr., was appointed to examine and report what title or interest the said Indians had to the lands mentioned in said article, described above.

The commission assembled at Lake Traverse Agency on the 18th day of September, 1872, and made final report of their proceedings and investigations under date October 3, following. I quote the following from said report:

Upon consideration of the premises we find and report, as matters of fact, that the Sioux Indians, of which the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands form part, have claimed the country west of the Mississippi and southerly of Devils Lake, embracing the region described in Article II of said treaty [treaty of February 19, 1867] as belonging to them, while the Chippewa Indians have also, prior to the time of said treaty, set up a claim to a portion of the northern part of the same country.

The extent of the original claim of the flow indians is embraced in a paper pre-

sented by Wahnahtah, hereditary chief of the Sisseton and Cut Head bands of Yank-

ton Sioux, which is as follows, to wit:

"We, Ojoupay (Sweet Corn, son of Ojoupay, second chief of the Sisseton and Yankton tribe of Dakotas) and Wahnahtah (He Who Rushes On), son of Wahnahtah, first chief of the Sisseton and Yankton tribe of Dakotas, do hereby declare that we intend to abide by the articles of the treaty entered into by our fathers, represented by chief Wahnahtah, with the Chippewas, represented by Chief Emay-dashkah (Flat Mouth), at Prairie du Chien, about thirty-three years ago, by which treaty the boundary line dividing the lands of the two nations (the Chippewas and Dako-

tas) was established and agreed upon. "We furthermore declare that it is within our recollection that after the above treaty was agreed upon the boundary line has ever been known by us and our people to have been as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the river Wahtab, then ascending its course and running through Wahtab Lake; from thence taking a westascending its course and running through Wahtab Lake; from thence taking a westerly course and passing through the fork of Sauk River; thence running in a northerly direction through Ottertail Lake and striking the Red River at the mouth of Buffalo River; then following the course of Red River down to the mouth of Goose River; then ascending the course of Goose River up to its source; then taking a due westerly course and passing through the center of Devils Lake; after leaving the lake, continuing its westerly course to Maison du Chien; from thence, taking a northwesterly direction, to its terminus at a point on the Missouri River within gunshot sound of Little Knife River." (Designated on map by green line.)

This paper is without date, but bears evidence of having been in possession of the Indians for a considerable period of time. It was probably drawn for them by some

Indians for a considerable period of time. It was probably drawn for them by some traders, and is shown, so far as their statements can be relied upon, to have been in possession of the chief for over 30 years.

It has, however, only been considered by us as tending to show their territorial

claim at and before the time of making the treaty of February 19, 1867.

We find that these Indians (Sisseton and Wahpeton and other bands) occasionally hunted over the territory in question and claimed it as their hunting ground, and it is equally certain that the Chippewa Indians occasionally, in hunting and war par-

ties, passed over the northern portion of it.

That in 1862 the bands of Sioux Indians, other than the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, claiming a common interest in the territory in question, abandoned the countries of the state try, so that in fact the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands and Cut Heads, represented by Wahnahtah, were the only bands within the country in question that maintained a

tribal organization.

The nature and extent of the Indian title to lands occupied by them is what is known as the "Indian country," as well as the title of the United States to the same, is settled, it appears to us, by the action of the Government, legislation of Congress, and the adjudication of the courts.

The occupancy by the Indians is a legal occupancy, "the right to occupy the soil with a just claim to retain it and use it according to their discretion."

The hunting grounds of the Indian tribes are to be regarded as much in their pos-

session as the cleared fields of the whites are to be regarded in theirs, the legal title being in the United States, with the exclusive right to purchase or extinguish the Indian title, such legal title being subject to the possessory rights or occupancy of the Indians. (Johnston vs. McIntosh, 8 Wheton, 543; Worcester vs. State of Georgia, 6 Peters, 515; Mitchell vs. United States, 6 Peters Rep., 711 to 745, inclusive; 3 Kent's Com., 461 to 483.) * * *

Upon the report of said commission Congress, by act of June 22, 1874, in confirming the agreement entered into with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, virtually acknowledged and confirmed the claim of said Indians to the lands described in Article II aforesaid.

It appears, then, that the first and one of the most important duties that engaged the attention of the said commissioners was the determination of the boundary lines between the Sioux and Chippewa

country.

In pursuing their investigations they found that the Sioux Indians had claimed and did claim the country southerly of Devils Lake, embracing the region described in Article II of the treaty of 1867; that the extent of their original claim did not cover any territory north of said lake, and that they, had by solemn treaty with the Chippewas, entered into more than forty years ago, so agreed and declared.

The subsequent action of Congress in confirming the agreement made by and between the said commissioners and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands must be considered as having forever settled the disputed

boundary question between the Sioux and Chippewas.

Further, a treaty was concluded at Fort Laramie in 1851 between commissioners specially authorized by the President and the following tribes of Indians residing south of the Missouri River and east of the Rocky Mountains, viz, the Sioux or Dakotas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Crows, Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Arickareés. By this treaty the aforesaid Indian nations agreed to recognize and acknowledge certain tracts of country (described in the treaty by metes and bounds) as their respective boundaries.

These national domains are indicated upon the accompanying map in blue, and it will be seen upon examination that none of the aforesaid tribes extended their claims to the region now claimed by the Chip-

pewas.

It is true the Laramie treaty was never ratified by Congress, but it has nevertheless been frequently referred to in appropriations and other treaties. At least it serves to indicate that neither the Sioux or other tribes south of the Missouri claimed at that time lands between Devils Lake and the British Possessions.

Upon the maps of the United States published by H. S. Tanner, from 1832 to 1839, on which the Indians of the Western country are noted, I find that the territory west of the Red River and north and northwest of Devils Lake is given to the Chippewas, as well as their unquestioned locations east of said river. (See accompanying map.)

Dr. R. V. Hayden, in his Contributions to the Ethnography and Philology of the Indian tribes of the Missouri Valley, p. 364, says:

The country claimed by the Great Sioux or Dakota Nation prior to the organization of the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, and Minnesota was very extensive. Commencing on the northeastern limit at Lac qui Parle an imaginary line would run in a northwest direction, taking in Lac du Diable (Devils Lake), thence inclining south by west, including Turtle Mountain, and the head of Pembina River would strike the Missouri at the mouth of Apple River below the Gros Ventres village. Crossing the Missouri it would proceed up the Grand River of the Arickarees (or even some distance west of this river), bearing west by south until reaching near the head of Powder River. From this point it would continue along the range of mountains called the Black Hills in a southern direction. * * *

The Territories above referred to, Nebraska, Dakota, and Minnesota,

were organized in 1854, 1861, and 1849, respectively.

There is an evident incongruity of statement in the description given by Dr. Hayden in respect of the northern boundary of the Sioux claim. It is impossible that a line running "south by west from Devils Lake could take in Turtle Mountain and the head of Pembina River." This view of the case is corroborated by a statement of the author on p. 381, where, treating of the Assiniboines, he says:

As has been stated, at the earliest date known they (the Assiniboines) roved about the sources of the St. Peters and Des Moines rivers, Lac du Diable, Lac qui Parle, etc., and were then joined with the Dakotas proper, who inhabited and claimed all the land between the Mississippi and Missouri as low down as Big Sioux River, reaching to the source of James River, and stretching thence northward as far as Lac du Diable. (The Sioux claim as first stated is indicated on the map by brown lines; as secondly stated in yellow.)

It will be readily seen that the two statements substantially agree as to the northern limit of the Sioux claim if the confusing and inconsist-

ent clause in the first be disregarded.

More than thirty years ago (September 20, 1851) Hon. Alexander Ramsey, on the part of the Government, concluded a treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas for the cession of a tract of country about 120 miles in length by 65 miles in breadth, intersected near its center by the Red River of the North. The southern and western boundary of that part of the cession lying west of Red River was described as follows: "Up said (Goose) river to its most westwardly source, following the south branch thereof; thence northwardly in a direct line to strike a point on the international boundary line 5 miles west of the Grand Cote." (See broken blue line on accompanying map).

Governor Ramsey found that there were at that time some 300 Chippewas living west of the ceded territory. In the official report of

his negotiations he says, touching this subject:

Not more than 300 Chippewas roam beyond the western boundary of the present cession, and it is thought it would not be difficult to induce them to unite with the rest of the tribe whenever it is concentrated in the manner proposed. (Treaty was never ratified by Congress.)

This in 1851. Subsequently (in 1863) when the Red Lake and Pembina bands ceded to the Government the lands (colored yellow on map) in the valley of the Red River and as far west at least as the cession line of 1851, they retained for themselves a tract of country claimed by them, embracing some of the favorite pastures of the buffalo north and northwest of Devils Lake. (See my report February 14, herewith.) This is I think strong evidence in favor of the Chippewas.

Thus it would appear that the authorities substantially agree as regards the respective territorial claims of the Sioux and Chippewas.

It is not denied that the Sioux have in years past in their war and hunting expeditions penetrated the country west of Red River as far north as the British line, and even into the British Possessions. They have frequently sought refuge beyond the boundary line when pursued by our troops; but that they have occupied the country north of Devils Lake in any sense that would warrant them in setting up a claim to ownership, or that they have ever pretended to claim any portion of said country, does not appear.

A board of visitors appointed by the Department, under the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of October 2, 1863, with the Red Lake and Pembina band of Chippewas, in their report, dated October

20, 1871, make special mention of the claim of the Chippewas to the Turtle Mountain country. I quote therefrom as follows:

The condition of the Pembina Indians, we regret to report, is deplorable and almost hopeless. They are extremely poor, and owing to the scarcity of game their means of subsistence are scanty and precarious. Although by the joint treaty with the Red Lake Indians they have a claim upon the Red Lake Reservation, the feeling which exists between the two tribes is such that they can gain no advantage from it; they cling with tenacity also to their old homes. The Turtle Mountains of Dakota have long been their hunting grounds and have never been ceded to the United States. They regard these mountains, therefore, as their own, and express a strong desire to have a reservation definitely located for them in that region before white settlers shall further encroach upon them.

Hon. E. P. Smith, who was agent for the Chippewas previous to his administration of the affairs of this bureau, says, in his annual report for 1872:

The Pembina band are in much the same deplorable condition as reported last year. They have no reservation in the vicinity where they are trying to subsist. A portion of the band live on Turtle Mountain, in Dakota, and claim that that is a portion of their country which they have never yet ceded; and they say they were living there at the time of the cession in 1864 (1863), and that their grounds are west of the line of the ceded territory. They ask that their rights in this unceded country may be recognized. According to the theory that has been generally adopted by the Government I do not see why these Indians have not all the original Indian rights in an unceded territory.

Two years later (1874), in his annual report to the Department, Commissioner Smith says:

The Pembinas have been notified to remove to White Earth on penalty of forfeiting their annuity. A few only have complied, but these have fallen readily into line with the others in self-support by labor. The remainder are still around Fort Pembina and on Turtle Mountain, Dakota, leading a wretched, vagrant life.

The Turtle Mountain band of Pembinas living west of the line of cession of Indian lands under the treaty with the Red Lake and Pembinas, 1864 (1863), claim that

they are entitled to compensation for the country which they relinquish when they

remove to White Earth.

And now, as regards any interest that the Assiniboines are alleged or thought to have in any portion of the lands claimed by the Chippewas. I have to say that from all the evidence at hand it would appear that the Assiniboines claim no land east of the White Earth River.

Originally they were a part of the great Dakota or Sioux Nation, and resided upon the tributary streams of the Mississippi, as the head of the Des Moines, St. Peters, and other rivers. It appears that they separated from the Sioux more than a hundred years ago, and emigrated to the country about the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine rivers. They have long kept up friendly intercourse with the Chippewas, and are more or less intermarried with them; hence, no doubt, the impression that prevails among some that they might possibly be able to set up a fair claim to a portion of the country claimed by the Chippewas.

There are several other distinct tribes or bands of Indians living immediately west of the country claimed by the Chippewas, as the Grosventres, Arickarees, and Mandans. They live in villages and have permanent abodes. In years past they have been at war with neighboring tribes, and, it is said, that in small parties they have at times extended their incursions as far east as Minnesota against the Chippewas.

was very many years ago, however.

They have depended largely, though not entirely, as in the case of other Indians in that section, upon the chase for their subsistence, and no doubt have roamed the country west and north of Devils Lake at will in pursuit of the buffalo, and perhaps even farther east, but I fail to find any evidence of their ever having laid claim to any part of the country. In conclusion, I would submit that it has always been understood and held that the lands lying west of the Chippewa cession of 1863 and north and northwest of the line of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian country, as defined in article II of the treaty with those Indians, of February 19, 1867, have never been ceded to the United States.

Undoubtedly the original Indian title embraced this country, and it does not appear that it has ever been extinguished by treaty or other-

wise.

The Government has from the beginning pursued a uniform course of extinguishing the Indian title, which is well settled to be the right of occupancy alone (except when a higher title has been vested by statute or treaty provision), yet with a just and perfect claim to remain in the possession and enjoyment of their lands until they choose to part with them.

Their rights have been restricted only in this, that they could not dispose of their lands by sale or otherwise except to the United States.

Of this unceded country, the Pembina band of Chippewas claim from the cession line of 1863 to a point somewhere west of the Turtle Mountains.

There appears to be some confusion as to the western limit of their claim.

In the memorial addressed to Congress in 1867 by the Turtle Mountain band of Pembinas, the western boundary of their claim is stated to be "northwest (from the head waters of the Cheyenne River) to the head waters of Little Knife River, a tributary of the Missouri River, and thence due north to the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions." (See my report of February 14, herewith. Broken red line on map).

Governor Alexander Ramsey, in the report of his negotiations with the Chippewas in 1863, when the Red River country was ceded to the Government, remarks as follows (referring to the Pembina band):

Inquiries were made as to the boundaries of the country claimed by them. They claimed all the country north of the line described by Little Rock as the northern boundary of the Red Lake Indians, and extending west to Devil's Lake, to the Missouri Coteau and Mouse River.

A more particular description of the country claimed by them is as follows:

* * * Thence up the main channel of the Cheyenne River to a point about which they could not agree among themselves, to Dog House, a hill on the Missouri Coteau; thence north to the Mouse River; thence along Mouse River to the British boundary. * * * (Broken green line on map.)

boundary. * * * (Broken green line on map.)

They proposed to reserve all the country west of a line running from the Poplar Grove to the head of Salt River and thence due north to the British boundary as a

hunting ground.

If doubt remains as to the validity of the claim of the Chippewas to the exclusive occupancy of all the territory claimed by them, I would suggest that the bill under consideration might be so amended as to authorize the commissioners, whose appointment is contemplated by the terms thereof, to examine as to the title or interest of said Indians in said territory before entering into negotiations with them.

I inclose a copy of this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A BILL to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in the State of North Dakota, and to make appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

Whereas Porter J.McCumber, John W. Wilson, and W. Woodville Flemming, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the twenty-second day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, conclude an agreement with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in the State of North Dakota, which said agreement is as follows:

Articles of agreement and stipulations made and concluded at Belcourt, in the county of Rolette and the State of North Dakota, by and between Porter J. McCumber, John W. Wilson, and W. Woodville Flemming, Commissioners on the part of the United States, on the twenty-second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and Ka-kini-wash, Kanik, Ka-ish-pah, Conie, Caws-ta-we-nim, Oza-ah-we-kisik, John Baptist Wilkie, Augustins Wilkie, sr., John Baptist Vandall, Joseph Rolette, Jerome M. Rolette, St. Matthew Jerome, and Martin Jerome, and others whose names are hereto subscribed, being a majority of the whole number of male adults belonging to and comprising the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota, on the part and behalf of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians.

ARTICLE I.

The friendly relations heretofore existing between the Turtle Mountain band of of Chippewa Indians and the United States shall be forever maintained.

ARTICLE II.

The Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, in consideration of the covenants and stipulations hereinafter contained, do hereby cede, alien, and convey to the United States all the claims, estate, right, title, and interest of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians or any of them as members of said band of Indians, in and to all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying and being in the State of North Dakota, excepting and reserving from this conveyance that tract of land particularly mentioned and set apart by an executive order of the President of the United States bearing date the third day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to which reference is hereby had for more particular description, the said reserve being twelve miles in length and six miles in breadth, and now occupied as a reservation by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians.

as a reservation by the furthe Mountain band of Chippewa Indians.

It being expressly stipulated that the land now occupied and used for school, church, and Government purposes shall be so held at the pleasure of the United States, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, be patented, when the interest of the United States, the Indians thereon, or the efficient school conduct, requires; the Secretary of the Interior may, as occasion requires, set apart other land, in said reserve, for school and other public uses.

ARTICLE III.

The land, woods, and waters above reserved for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, subject to the stipulations contained in Article II of this treaty and agreement, shall be held as the common property of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, and it is agreed that the United States shall, as soon as it can conveniently be done, cause the land hereby reserved and held for the use of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians to be surveyed, as public lands are surveyed, for the purpose of enabling such Indians as desire to take homesteads, and the selections shall be so made as to include in each case, as far as possible, the residence and improvements of the Indians making selection, giving to each an equitable proportion of natural advantages and, when it is not practicable, to so apportion the entire homestead of land in one body it may be set apart in separate tracts, not less than forty acres in any one tract, unless the same shall abut upon a lake; but all assignments of land in severalty shall conform to the government survey. The survey of this land shall be made as government surveys and at no expense to the Indians.

ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the premises and the foregoing cession, the United States agrees to pay to the said Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians the sum of one million dollars, of which sum there shall be paid annually the sum of fifty

thousand dollars for the period twenty years, which sums shall be invested annually in food, clothing, bed clothing, houses, cattle, harness, all kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery, and products for seed for husbandry, and such things as may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall have authority to direct such expenditures and at such times in the building, improving, and repairing of houses as the needs of the Indians on the above reserve may require except as hereinafter agreed.

ARTICLE V.

The schools now located upon the above-named reserve are to be maintained in efficiency as at present, and increased as necessity may require.

ARTICLE VI.

All members of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians who may be unable to secure land upon the reservation above ceded may take homesteads upon any vacant land belonging to the United States without charge, and shall continue to hold and be entitled to such share in all tribal funds, annuities, or other property, the same as if located on the reservation.

ARTICLE VII.

So long as the United States retains and holds the title to any land in the use or occupation of any member of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians or the title to other property in the possession of any Indian of said band, which it may do for twenty years, there shall be no tax or other duty levied or assessed upon the property the title to which is held or retained by the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

And in further consideration of the foregoing cession and stipulations, it is further stipulated that the six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved to "Red Bear," a Chippewa Indian, by the treaty between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians concluded in Minnesota, October 2nd, 1863, amended March 1st, 1864, proclaimed May 5th, 1864, be patented to Red Bear, a member of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, who is the only son and heir of the "Red Bear" named in the eighth article of the treaty above referred to and mentioned.

ARTICLE IX.

It is further covenanted and agreed that under no circumstances the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, nor any members of said band of Indians, shall take up arms against or resist the established authorities of the United States. Every person so violating this stipulation shall, in the discretion of the United States, be forever barred from the benefits of this agreement and all rights of such person or persons hereunder shall be forfeited to the United States.

ARTICLE X.

This agreement to be of no binding force or effect until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

ARTICLE XI.

It is mutually agreed that the sum of five thousand dollars of the fifty thousand dollars above stipulated be annually paid to the Turtle Mountain band of Indians in cash, and that said sum be distributed per capita.

In testimony whereof the said Porter J. McCumber, John W. Wilson, and W. Woodville Fleming, commissioners as aforesaid, and the members of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians have hereunto set their hands and affixed thei marks on the day and at the place above written.

Executed at Belcourt Agency, N. Dak., this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1892.

P. J. MCCUMBER, SEAL. JOHN W. WILSON, W. WOODVILLE FLEMMING. SEAL. Commissioners.

We, the undersigned, separately and severally certify on honor that we have fully explained to the Indians whose names are hereto signed the above instrument, and that they acknowledged the same to be well understood by them.

JOHN BAPTISTE LEDEAULT. [SEAL.]

JOSEPH ROLETTE.

(The agreement is signed by Ka-Kini-wash, Kanik, and 259 others.)

We certify on honor that we were present and witnessed the signatures to this instrument by the Indians as above.

EARNEST WILLIAM BREMER. WELLINGTON SALT.

Therefore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, except as to articles five and eight thereof, which are modified and changed so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE V. "The schools now located upon the above-named reserve are to be

maintained in efficiency as at present, not exceeding twenty years and increased as

necessity may require during said period."

ARTICLE VIII. "And in further consideration of the foregoing cession and stipulations, it is further stipulated that the six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved to 'Red Bear,' a Chippewa Indian, by the treaty between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded October 2d, 1863, amended March 1st, 1864, and proclaimed May 5, 1864, be patented to the heirs of the Red Bear referred to in the said treaty;" and as so modified said agreement is ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of making the surveys and allotments contemplated by Article III of said agreement, the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appro-

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, she sum of fifty thousand dollars, which sum shall be expended in the manner provided for in Articles IV and XI of said agreement: Provided, That none of the money, or interest thereon, which is by the terms of said agreement to be paid to said Indians, shall be applied to the payment of any judgment that has been, or may hereafter be, rendered under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations."